IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,939—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ANJUMAN

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
*3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIWALAYA	7000	.....	.....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

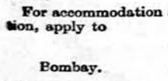
One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4959	G. Belsito	May 22, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 22, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 65.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Mon. 28th April,	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Barjora	3184	Thurs. 1st May,	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 2nd May	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 1st May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 1st May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 15th "
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th April, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez .. Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said .. "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool .. "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar .. "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool .. "	605	957
Bombay to New York .. "	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez .. "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W & A GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents,

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

HERE IS SOMETHING that will interest YOU

Our New Price Lists FREE.

APPLY TO THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKS

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up .. Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... " "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.... " "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES.—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

Possession of a large service of table silver and electro plated ware would lend an impression of variety, but

HAWKES CUT GLASS

will add DIVERSITY to VARIETY in the decoration of the table.

No hostess is content with the fact that the meals in her home are well cooked: she will show watchful concern that they are well served, and she will appreciate also the knowledge that dainty table equipment and skillful service does much to enhance the enjoyment of the fare provided. Its dissimilitude to silver and electro-plated ware gives Hawkes Cut Glass exquisite tonal brilliancy and refined distinction.

Hawkes Cut Glass is cut from the solid blank mass, the colour is pure flawless white, the cutting delicate, daring and clean, the decoration restrained by taste. Hawkes Cut Glass possesses the index of refraction and dispersive power comparable with those of the pure white diamond.

Hawkes Cut Glass cannot be misunderstood from any other thing: it is real.

We have a select supply of Hawkes Cut Glass and those who are attracted by artistic table service or seeking distinctive gifts will view the designs we hold with special interest.

SOLE AGENTS,

HAWKES CUT GLASS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 .. Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, " .... Rs.	24,00,000
31st July " ..... Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December " .... Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London. Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. O. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd, and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED.

IT is proposed to appoint a Lecturer to deliver two Lectures for Bombay Teachers, in the Elphinstone High School, on the following subject:—

Diseases and other morbid conditions that render the presence of children at school undesirable, and the signs by which Teachers may recognise them.

The Lecturer should be a qualified medical man, preferably one who has devoted special attention to children's diseases. He should submit to Government a report of his Lectures suitable for printing and distribution. The lectures will take place in July or August. The honorarium offered is Rs. 100. Applicants should send in their applications to the Director of Public Instruction, by 31st May, 1913.

W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.
Office of the Director of Puplic Instruction, Poona, 24th April, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF ITARSI-BUDNOOR SECTION OF THE ITARSI-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ON and from 1st May, 1913, the Itarsi-Budnoor Section of the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway will be OPENED for Public Traffic, and one Mixed Train each way will be run as under :—

Down Train.	H. M	Up Train.	H. M
Budnoor	...D 16-45	Itarsi	...D 10-10
Malamjheri	...A 17- 9	Kiratpur	...A 10-38
„	...D 17-39	„	...D 10-41
Dharakho	...A 18-44	Taku	...A 11-19
„	...D 18-54	„	...D 11-22
Ghoradongri	...A 19-20	Kala Akur	...A 11-40
„	...D 19-23	„	...D 11-43
Barbetpur	...A 19-45	Dhodramohar	...A 12-13
„	...D 19-48	„	...D 12-23
Dhodramohar	A 20-10	Barbetpur	...A 12-49
„	...D 20-20	„	...D 12-52
Kala Asur	...A 20-55	Ghoradongri	...A 13-15
„	...D 21-5	„	...D 13-18
Taku ...	...A 21-24	Dharakho	...A 14- 1
„	...D 21-28	„	...D 14-21
Kiratpur	...A 21-55	Malamjheri	...A 15-26
„	...D 22- 0	„	...D 15-46
Itarsi	...A 22-20	Budnoor	...A 16-10

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th April, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOMINIC PASCOAL LUIS, PETER LUIS, PHILIP LUIS and ROZA MARIA, widow of Antonio Manuel Luis, have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said plot of land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate, lying and being at Mingootmandli, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,739 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 191, New No. 12137, and New Survey No. 2-2922, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dooming Joao Luis, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Babaji Agree, and on or towards the South by the property of Pascoal Burton Luis, and which said piece or parcel of vacant land or ground is entered in the names of the said Dominic Pascoal Luis, Peter Luis and Philip Luis, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and is now in the possession of the said Roza Maria, widow of Antonio Manuel Luis,—Dated this 25th day of April, 1913.

MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAILPIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ALSO SECOND-HAND BOILER AND ENGINE AND LEAD SCRAP, PIECES OF OLD BRASS TUBES, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (I.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th May 1913, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 17th April, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT
At 6-30, 8-30, and 10.

OUR EXCLUSIVE FILM
THE GRAND NATIONAL:
A wonderful film of the greatest race in the world.

THE ROSE OF THEBES.
MOTHER-IN-LAW'S SLEEPING POTION.
A GOOD BERTH.
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

At 6-30 and 10.
RIEDL BROTHERS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.
TO-NIGHT, ONE SHOW ONLY
6-30 to 8-30.
10 O'CLOCK SHOW AT "ALCAZAR."
"THE MELBOURNES"
IN THEIR HUMOROUS MILITARY SKETCH.
!!! WATCH ! !!
"THE SENTRY BOX"
TOM MELBA
THE MAN THAT WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH.
THE WORLD'S "BEST" FILMS.
ANOTHER "CINEMA" EXCLUSIVE.
THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.
A GRAND FEATURE FILM PLAY
Funeral of the late KING OF GREECE.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
OUR 10 O'CLOCK SHOW
will be at
THE ALCAZAR.
2 minutes from Cinema de Luxe.
1 minute from MAIDANIA.
OUR PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ALCAZAR'S
AND EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
CINEMA DE LUXE
SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
TWO SHOWS AS USUAL,
6-30 and 10.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA THEATRES, Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 10.
THE MOST "BRILLIANT" SUCCESS
Hundreds unable to obtain seats.
MDLLE. LYGIE
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION
"THE SILVER DANCE."
OUR CYNTHIA
IN HER LATEST CATCHY CHORUS SONGS.
MISS DOT CAREY
THE WHIRL WIND DANCER.
AUGMENTED BY "OUR" PICTURES.
The Hand of Death. Sauce for the Goose. (Drama) (our Non-Stop Scream).
A TRIP THROUGH
THE HIGHLANDS.
PATHE'S GAZETTE of the World's News.
Funeral of the late KING OF GREECE.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
TO-NIGHT at 10 p. m. and
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme including
THE MELBOURNES
IN THEIR FAMOUS MILITARY SKIT,
THE SENTRY BOX.
TOM MELBA.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A HIGHLY DRAMATIC AND SENSATIONAL PICTURE.
THROWN TO THE LIONS.
A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. MAGNIFICENTLY COLOURED.
BEREZINA.
An Episode of 1812. A true story from the life of the great Napoleon.
HEAPS OF FUN IN OUR COMICS.
THE LEADING LADY.....(A Delightful Comedy.)
NEIGHBOURS.....(Comic play by Max Linder.)
FOOLSHEAD JEALOUS.....(One roar of laughter from firs to last.)
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

FEVER AND AGUE ARE THE MOST DEADLY MENACE TO HEALTH IN THE EAST.
TAKE
AGUE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS. FEVER.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette.
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is "just as good." Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "SUCCESSEUR LECLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Commencing SATURDAY, 26th April 1913.
SEE OUR 3
GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—AVIATOR'S GENEROSITY.
2.—THE ROMAN TYRENT. (Coloured.)
3.—THE LITTLE WIDOW.
PRICES Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
TIME.
FIRST SHOW ... ... 7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW ... ... 9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW ... ... 11 to 12-30 p.m.
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)
NOTICE.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.
AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.
20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 „ „ MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.
Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited,
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grtatan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All matearils stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE 17, Elphinstone Circle.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co., By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch. Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO LET—LARGE and AIRY ROOMS suitable for office on first floors of a building in Armenian Lane, Fort. For particulars, apply box No. 2143 care of this paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED a person well acquainted with the MANUFACTURE of CEMENT.—Apply sharp, box No. 2144 care of this paper.

HOTELS.

DOUBLE ROOMS and SINGLE ROOMS, available at Queen's Mansions, PRIVATE HOTEL, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY EUROPEAN FOREMAN to take charge of an Iron Foundry employing 75 to 80 hands. Must be a competent Moulder. Apply stating age with testimonials and salary expected to "Castings" care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A HEAD DRAFTSMAN, having experience of designs and estimates of Canal Masonry Works, etc., and also an ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN, with the above qualifications.

Applications should reach the Undersigned before the 30th instant, with copies of testimonials.

ALFRED W. HANDAL,
Executive Engineer,
Lonand District,
Nira Right Bank Canal.
No. D/16 of 1913, Executive Engineer's Office, Lonand District,
Camp Phalton, 10th April, 1913.

WANTED SUFFERERS to use our harmless SANYASI'S OIL, externally, for nervous debility (unitching). A Phial Rs. 2 only. Dr. RUPCHAND B. M., Shikarpur, Sind.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—Set of BOXING GLOVES and a FOOTBALL Preferably second-hand. Must be cheap. Write, giving full particulars, to Box No. 944, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—2 BLACK POODLE PUPS (BITCHES). Winners of first prize for best litter at Bombay Dog Show. The dame "Lavender Loss," also took two prizes. Both parents imported, and pedigree includes many champions on both sides. Apply MRS. V. ROBERTS,
Engine House Road, Kirkee.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room. etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

THE CHEAPEST Old
TOT PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE
is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.
PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
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	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
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SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

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First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement

Digitized from the Collection at Instance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. **WAX.** **CANDLES.**

B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS A. & B.** **Motor Grease.**

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain P. S. B. Butler arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 125 deck passengers.

The steamer Orseolo, 2849 tons, Captain S. Chiesay arrived in harbour on Saturday from Venice with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh &c., with general cargo and passenger.

The steamer Iran, 4060 tons, Captain B. Peabody arrived in harbour on Saturday from Barry via Port Said with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chantala, 3193 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, sailed yesterday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Shirala 3399 tons, Captain R. W. Peck, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Karachi and coast-ports, with a general cargo.

The P. and O Co's steamer Salsette Captain A. F. Vine, R. N. R. sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Obra 3521 tons, Captain H. G. Fenwick arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday, from Rangoon 9th April with a general cargo.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Assaye 4359 tons, Captain G. W. Cockman arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai April 8 via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward .....R I M
R I M S Minto...Lieut G H Finnis...R I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Towns nd .....I G T S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 27.

B roja.....1893 Lyne .....M M & Co
Baron Fairlie.....2323 Foley .....K N & Co
Barala...1899 Milne .....M M & Co
Chelmonian.....2761 Jones .....K N & Co
Clintonia ...2440 Mathews B E Collins & Co
Canara.....389 Phillips .....M M & Co
Faris.....787 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....K N & Co
Iran.....4066 Peabody.....K N & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Magdala.....3134 Galloway...W & A G & Co
Malvern Range...2326 Foxworthy...K N & Co
Orsiolo...2849 Chiesay .....Venice.....S N Co
Pundua.....2126 Handcock.....M M & Co
Roath .....2807 Burnard.....T M & Co
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gun boat
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Sildra.....2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Umkuzi.....1297 Edwardes...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A frican Monarch	2593	Dakers			W & A G & Co
B Den of airlie	3735	Thomson			K N & Co
D & E Vellore	3168	Kiddl ton		28-4	T M & Co
F itinda	3398	McClelland	Calcutta	28-4	M M & Co
H Homayun	3154	Jones	Jeddah	28-4	Morrison & Co
K Banca	3794	Potter	Kobe		P & O Co
M Persepolis	2883	Sacher	Liverpool &c.	28-4	W & A G & Co
N Eaton Hall	2390	Dyason	Philadelphia	30-4	W & A & Co
O Hatumet	2584	Peters			T M and Co
P Falls of Nith	3041	Mackenzie	Antwerp	9-5	W and A G & Co
Q Markgraf	2325	Kesch	Zanzibar		A S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kamkura Maru	378	Hosi		N Y Kaisha
2	Jastalia	4066	Mitchell	Dunkirk	27-4 W & A G & Co
4	Saigon Maru	3311	Yamaguchi		O N Kaisha
5	Worsley Hall	2238	Seaborn		29-4 K N & Co
6	Chanda	3951	Cunningham		M M & Co
7	Gablonz	4771	Gillaber		A L S N Co
8	Clan Macphee	3324	Day	Dunkirk	30-4 W & A G Co
9	Tannenfels	3411	Gerdes		W & A G & Co
10&11	Hunteman	4827	Goldman	Dunkirk	9-5 T M & Co
12&13	Egypt	4207	Summers	London	P & O Co
16	Elsa	2304	Warsoe	Antwerp	27-4 T M & Co

Offside.

K Dwarka ...789 Moxon ...Repairing ...24-4... M M & Co

M W D D

Bahrein...1402 Grant...P. Gulf...Arab Strs Ld

H W P D

Ponani.....552 Volliji .....Bo S N Co
Sotrunji .....547 Hoosein .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga.....951 Butlers .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Orsolo	Chiesay	Venice, Mar 23
	Iran	Peabody	Barry, Mar 26
	Barala	Milne	Busreh, Apr 13
	Linga	Butler	Karachi, Apr 24
27	Otra	Fenwick	Rangoon, Apr 9
	Assaye	Cockman	Shanghai, Apr 8

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Shirala	Peck	Calcutta &c
	Salsette	Vine	Aden
	TA Foherereg	Kenedi	Australia
27	Chantala	McDiarmed	Havre

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Iran, for Hull and Antwerp.
" Babtula, for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer Co's Matiana, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 25th instant. The same Co's steamer Chupra left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Manchester, outward bound passed Perim on the 26th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay early morning of the 2nd proximo.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia s—428 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, D Mathuradas; 190 bales wool, M. Joosub; 55 cwts cow horns, 345 cwts, animal hoops, E C Nanji; 61 bales, cotton waste, T Kanji.

FOR GLASGOW

Castalia s—5267 cwts, cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—150 cwts, gum olibanum, J Nurbheram.

Den of Airtic s—6,100 cwts, Linseed, 4,500. cwts, gingilly seed, 100 cwts, wheat, L Druyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts, gingilly seed, K. Devchand.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1,000 cwts, myrabolams, P. Mathuradas; 1 bales, woolen carpets, C Dinshaw and Bros; 7 bales, woolen carpets, King King and Co; 5 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 90 cwts, sampderfin, J. M. Rahimtoola; 140 cwts, old rubber, A. H. A. Shaiwalla; 54 cwts, Indian condements, D. D. Framji and Co; 140 cwts Indian condements, F. Nowraji; 9 bales, hemp, P. Mathuradas.

Iran s—2,540 cwts, cotton seed, 7,220 cwts castor seed. Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Huntsman s—7,901 cwts, cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 501 cwts, myrabolams, P Mathuradas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—4,000 cwts, wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Eaton Hall s—13 cwts, myrabolams, P. Mathuradas: 204 cwts, gun arabic, G. Sojpal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—14,945 cwts, gingilly seed, L. Dreyfus; 2,000 tons manganese ore C. I. Mining Co.

Falls of Nith s—192 cwts. gun arabic S. K. Khona, 6,000 cwts, linseed, 4,000 cwts rape seed, 6,355 cwts, gingilly seed, L. Dreyfus.

Elsa s—200 tons, manganise ore C I Mining Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clintonia s—300 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros: 100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co 200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Hatument s—8,000 cwts, wheat, L Dreyfus.

FOR HAMBURG.

Taunefels s—5 bales cotton waste, 110 bales cotton fly, S Raichand; 55 bales cotton fly, I E Bode and Sons; 25 bales cotton fly, T Kanjee; 55 bales cotton fly, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton fly, Gaddum and Co; 440 bales cotton fly, Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton fly, Dwadkar and Co; 770 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton fly, J A Begbie and Co; 55 bales cotton fly. W Wolf and Sons 250 cwts crushed myrabollams, Kalliandas and Co: 125 cwts gum olibanum, A H Mawjee and Co; 100 cwts gum olibanum, L Hunchand; 100 cwts gum olibanum J Dossa; 195 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji and Co: 4000 cwts castor seed, 5000 poppyseed, 6000 rape seed, 225 cwts gingelly seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwts gingelly seed, 2000 rape seed 3500 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 189 cwts gum Arabic, J Nurbheram and Co; 292 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 29 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—927 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts gingelly seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 16 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR CANDIA.

Gablonz s—5 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mill Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Gablonz s—75 cwts gum olibanum, J Dosa; 150 cwts gum olibannm, P Jaitha.

FOR KOBE.

African Monarch s—400 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 400 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 600 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co; 200 bales cotton. Breul and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, M Amersay and Co; 600 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton B N Ginwalla and Co; 2,500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

African Monarch s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 530 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

African Monarch s—100 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 500 bales cotton, Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru s—150 bales cotton twist M B Kaisha. 300 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kamakura Maru s—400 bales cotton twist M M Essabhoy; 350 bales cotton twist M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 25.

s s Barala from Bussrah Agents M M and Co; 39 bdles fish, 1,145 bags sardins, 6 bdles sharkfins, 3 gum. 91 bdles goat skins, 1 rin Pearls 8 bdles specie, 28 bags C seed, 19 bdles c seed, 96 bags L seed, 160 bales cotton 3 bales cotton piece-goods, 238 Trislas dates, 229 bags dates.

s s Castalia, (Suplemenatry) 15 bags cement 52 bdles Buckets, 2 cases soap, 12 cases plug Tobacco. 16 cases cotton goods, 5 cases cotton yarn, 1 truss filamiel.

THE WEATHER.

SUSPICIOUS CONDITIONS OFF MALABAR COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 26.

Rainfall has occurred in Assam, Kashmir and the south of the Peninsula. The chief falls are:—Dibrugarh, eight inches; Sirsagar and Tezpur, one; Cherrapunji, two; Sonemarg, a half.

The depression over Jacobabad is not moving, and is only having influence on the weather of North-west India. The suspicious conditions off Malabar coast continue, but the coast observations do not indicate the formation of a storm, a high maximum temperature being experienced in Bengal, where many stations have temperatures well over 100.

Forecast:—No large change.

SIMLA, April 27.

The rain has continued in Kashmir, Assam and South Peninsula. The depression, affecting the north-west, has changed its character and will probably cause dust and thunderstorms to-day.

It appears that the disturbance in the Arabian Sea is moving northwards but not materially affecting the coast stations.

Forecast:—Some rain in North-west India, Assam and along the Malabar Coast is likely.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram has been received on Saturday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:

Conditions off Malabar Coast continue suspicious, but coast observations do not definitely indicate storm.

LATER.

No change in conditions off Malabar coast.

SUNDAY.

Barometic conditions still indicate disturbed weather in south Arabian sea but cannot say whether definite storm exists.

LATER.

Conditions off Malabar Coast continue still more suspicious; storm may be forming to west of longitude seventy and south of latitude fourteen.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th April, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded in the north Punjab and almost clear in other districts. Humidity is below the average at Multan. Day temperature is in dafect in the eastern half of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier in the extreme eastern district. Night temperature is slightly below the average at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light to moderate cloud persists in Sind but skies are clear in Rajputana. The air has become damper than usual in Sind. Temperature is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in South Gujarat and west Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Maximum temperature is below the average at Bhuj and Verawal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at most places. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is higher than usual in Hyderabad and at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—A few thundershowers are reported from south Malabar and Ceylon. The disturbance in the north-west appears to be stationary and skies still remain moderately to heavily clouded in Sind and the north Punjab. Light or moderate cloud persists in the extreme south.

Isolated thundershowers are likely in Malabar, Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan. A few duststorms may occur in Sind and Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 26th April, 1913, was 29·787 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid. no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume. Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular A trial of it will convince you.—MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SHAW.—April 20, at Shelton Lodge, Kasauli, the wife of Lieut. H. P. Shaw, R.A., attached 27th Mule Corps, of a son.

EDWARDES.—April 20, at Aurangabad, the wife of Lt.-Col. S. M. Edwardes, D.S.O., 102nd K. E. O. Grenadiers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GITHEN—RICKETTS.—April 12, at St. Luke's, Cantts, Dinapore, by the Rev. O. Birch, Chaplain, S. Charles Githen, Port Commissioner, Calcutta, to Rachel Esther Ricketts, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond), daughter of the late H. Ricketts of Dinapore.

SCOTT—QUINN.—April 23 at St Thomas', Calcutta, James Edward Scott, Indian Civil Service, to Mary C. Quinn, second daughter of the late James Quinn, Esq., Templemore Co., Tipperary, Ireland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Maxim: Unmixed wine is not more destructive to reason than greed.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on Malaria illustrated by magic-lantern slides, under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, will be delivered by Dr. H. D. Gimi of the Public Health Malaria Department, on Thursday, 1st May, in the Anjuman Islam School, Hornby-road, Fort, at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

THE MASINA HOSPITAL.—The opening "Jasan" ceremony of the new Masina Hospital will take place on Thursday the 1st May, at 4 p.m. The entire premises will then be open for inspection. No special invitations have been issued, but all are cordially invited to be present between 4 to 7 p.m. The new premises are located at Victoria-road, Byculla, and are known as "Sans Souci."

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—The Board of Trinity College of Music (London) announce the appointment of Dr. William Creser, Mus. D. Oxon., F.R.C.O., late Organist and Composer to his Majesty's Chapels Royal, as the Examiner for the College in India and Western Australia this year in practical subjects: Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing.

ACTOR'S DEATH.—On Thursday evening at St. George's Hospital, Mr. Will Godwin, a European actor, who had been in Bombay on an engagement with some of the local cinematograph shows, died of pneumonia. The deceased was a variety artiste and had travelled in many parts of India. He was well known at Home and was the author of a number of songs which have been very popular on the Music-hall stage His funeral took place in Bombay and was well attended by many of his admirers and artiste friends.

KOKNI MAHOMEDAN JAMAT.

The trienniel general meeting of the Kokni Mahomedan Jamat of Bombay was held in the Juma Mosque on Sunday the 20th instant, when on the motion of Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, Mr. Mahomed Ali Tungekar was voted to the chair. The report of the Juma Mosque and its other charities for the Samvat year 1964 which was printed and previously distributed among the members of the jamat, was submitted to the meeting for adoption according to rule fourth of the scheme, and was unanimously adopted.

Among the retiring directors who were eligible for re-election, Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor and Mr. Mahomedali Tungekar were re-elected as the directors of the Juma Mosque. Besides the following four persons were newly elected as the directors of the Juma Mosque. Their names are as follows:—(1) Moulvi Abdur Raman Jitaykar, (2) Mr. Abdul-Gafoor Alam Khan, (3) Mr. Mahomed Uunus Haindaday and (4) Mr. Mahomed Ali Kureishi.

For the ensuing trienniel term, Mr. Billimoria and Mr. Mahomed Ali Musa were appointed as the joint-auditors of the Juma Mosque and after the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

APPLICATILON FOR TRANSFER.

Mr. H. Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., presented an application before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah, on behalf of Bakker Abdulla Jaber, an Aden resident, and four others for the transfer of a suit from the Court of the Resident of Aden, in which his clients claimed from Mahomed Jaber Slnban (an Arab) and one other Rs. 15,000, the value of certain property at Aden, which the petitioners were entitled to recover from the defendants, who were the heirs of one Jafer Mahomed.

The Assistant Resident, who heard the original suit, decreed against the plaintiffs and an appeal was made before the Resident, in which the petitioners requested that a statement of their claim be submitted to the Bombay High Court as provided by the section governing the claims of immoveable property laid down in the Aden Act. The Resident refused to grant the petitioners' request, and the matter was brought before the High Court, when their Lordships directed an order to submit the statement required to the High Court for judgment.

In the meantime, a charge of defamation was brought against Abdul Rehman Othman, the agent of the petitioners. The latter made an application to Major Harold, Assistant Resident, in which the accused Rustamali Vahedali of bribery and corruption. While these charges were being investigated by Major Condon, an application was made by the petitioners to the High Court, who ordered the case to be heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, who acquitted Abdul Rehman Othman of the charge of defamation.

In their application for the transfer of the suit, the petitioners stated that Major Condon had been prejudiced against them, and that he had even held unfavourable opinions about their petition for an adjournment of the case, in spite of the fact that the petition was coached in very respectful language.

Their Lordships rejected the application, stating that the suit had reached an advanced stage, the plaintiffs' evidence being over; and that the parties could apply to the Resident to submit the proceedings to the High Court with a statement of the facts for judgment.

Further, the Chief Justice observed that military officers, though in general they did not possess the requisite judicial knowledge, nevertheless tried their best to be just.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT ON A SHIP.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Joseph Mehain, a Goanese coolie, with attempted theft on board the s.s. "Falls of Neath." Vaung Sang, steward of the ship said that on Friday evening, about 6 p. m., the accused was found feeling in the pockets of the witness's coat, which was hanging from a nail in the pantry. There were in it 20 cents in Straits Settlement coinage and a watch. The coins were missing and the watch was found in a corner of the captain's saloon.

Another Chinaman and a cloth vendor were also examined. The Chinamen were examined with great difficulty as they could understand only a few words of English and caused considerable laughter in the court by their gestures.

The accused said that he was a labourer and went on board the steamer to find work The Magistrate asked him whether he looked for it in the pantry. He said he did not actually go into the pantry, but waited outside to see whether he could get food, and that the case had been concocted against him as some things had been missed the day before.

The accused admitted one previous conviction and the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN INNOCENT VICTIM.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged a boy named Sherali Abu aged about 12, and a Hindu named Bajpai, with being found in possession of two grains of cocaine without a liscence.

On Friday evening an Excise peon arrested the boy at Bhendi Bazaar on suspicion, and on searching him, found two packets containing one grain of cocaine each. On being arrested, he began to cry and said that the second accused, who was standing a little apart, had given him the packets and had paid him one anna to deliver them at the second accused's house. He was told that the packets contained medicine, and was unaware of the real contents.

The Magistrate said there was no evidence against the second accused, except the statement of the first accused, which was not admissible. He remarked that the second accused might be charged separately, taking the boy as a witness. His Worship acquitted the boy as he was only carrying out instructions without knowing what the packets contained.

FATAL REVERENCE.

STRANGE ACCIDENT TO A DEVOTEE.

Surajpal Sadu, a young Hindu aged 22, went the other day to Worli Hill to visit the temple of Maribai, in the vicinity of which, an ascetic, named Shantigiri Masta giri, was making his devotion. The young pilgrim went to the ascetic to make on obeisance and take his blessing. Having made his obeisance, he walked a few paces backwards in token of respect to the holy man; and in doing so, fell into a quarry. He was seriously injured and was taken in an unconscious condition to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Saturday morning.

A FALSE HUNDI.

Chaturbhuj Visaji, manager of Messrs. Hirji Punjaji and Co., cotton merchants at Mandvi, has reported to the police that a man named Sanjan Balappa went to him on the 21st March last and presented a hundi for Rs 600, alleged to have been drawn on them by the firm of Hesappa Subbappa of Hubli. He honoured the hundi as his firm had very recently received intimation that the Hubli firm was sending a hundi.

On their acquainting the Hubli firm of the fact that the hundi had been honoured, they were informed that no such hundi had been drawn by th m.

ISLAM AND ITS INFLUENCE.

DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT OF THE FAITH.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, bar-at-law, delivered a lecture on the subject of (Islam and its influence on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, in the Anjuman Hall. Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail presided. There was a large attendance. Mr Kaderbhoy, in the course of his lecture laid before his audience some of the facts concerning the relative position, religious, social and political, of the faithful followers of Mahomed, who, he said, played no mean part under the benign auspices of the British flag. He said, it might well be asked why Islam had gained ground in numbers in every age, and had been gaining it every day. The secret of it lay, he believed, in the irrefutable truth that Islam was in spirit and substance democratic. Mahomed had preached equality and freedom, tolerance and forbearance towards those of alien faiths; and was not Akbar, the greatest of the Mogul emperors, lenient and indulgent towards every alien faith in a marked degree?

Continuing, the lecturer said that so far-reaching had the word of Mahomed been in influence and effect that at the present day, in addition to the 80 millions of Mahomedans in British India, Persia, Egypt and Turkey were Moslem. The influence of the political genius of the Moslems, guided by the teachings of the great master, made itself felt even now. The Mahomedan, according to the strict tenets of his faith, was required to show perfect obedience and respect to his parents and superiors and unflinching loyalty to his king, whether that king was of his own or of an alien faith. Then again, Islam did not confine its great energies to spiritual, social and administrative progress only. It kindled the desire for learning and propagated knowledge in its various respects as well. The outcome of this teaching was that they practised what their great master preached, by establishing seats of learning in Spain. It was from this centre that intellectual light shed its irradiating beams upon the lamp of learning, which had been almost extinguished in the rest of Europe. The same spirit actuated the Moslem wherever he went and Akbar made this spirit manifest, more than others, by encouraging literature in every branch. And yet, there were people who did not hesitate to declare that they, the Moslems, were backward in education. Perhaps there might be some truth in the statement that they were somewhat slow in answering the call of English education, but one had only to survey the result of the last few years to realise what rapid strides they had made in the advancement of English education. At present, there were amongst them not only students of English law, medicine and science, but profound scholars, and great speakers, and writers of the English language. Nor were they satisfied yet. It was to England that they looked for further progress, for further encouragement and help and support.

He made a passing allusion to the gigantic task they had undertaken of establishing a Moslem University in Aligarh, and he hoped and trusted that their cherished scheme, with the co-operation of the Government of India would bear a fruitful result in the very near future.

He concluded by saying that England would not disappoint them in their cherished desires and aspirations, knowing that these were the essential features of a nation's greatness.

On the motion of the chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer, and the meeting dispersed after thanking the chairman.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th April.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be received at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5 12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozans, Vodena, Servia, Elassano has re-opened via Eastern.

Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvitch, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitzheko, Vizes (Kesorpruiz), Bunchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for above mentioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (11-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinoa, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yangping and Talipu (26-4-13).

Turkish route interrupted (27-4-13).

Moolmein route to Siam interrupted (27-4-13).

SUFFERED WITH ECZEMA 20 YEARS

On Limbs. Spots Size of Six-Penny Piece. Very Scurfy and Swollen. Itched Badly. Scratching Made Them Bleed. Used Cuticura Ointment and Is Now Quite Well.

"I am more than thankful for all the benefit that I received from the use of Cuticura Ointment. In my long stage of eczema I really thought at one time I was not going to get out of it, as I had tried so many things; but all no good until I saw the Cuticura Remedies advertised in the papers, so I made up my mind to try them.

"I have been suffering for about twenty years and not knowing what it was, as my legs had a yellow look until lately which came in small yellow heads and in a few days used to itch very badly. Scratching them, they used to run with a kind of fluid and bleed. There were spots the size of a six-penny piece and very scurfy. By using Cuticura Ointment twice daily, it caused them to scale over and dry off, then I used to wash the parts with Soap and water, then dress them the last thing at night. Also my legs were swollen very much, but now I am quite well and will recommend the Cuticura Ointment, etc., to all my friends." (Signed) William Devey, Wassell Grove, nr. Stourbridge, Worcester, England, June 15, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. They are sold throughout India, but skin sufferers who wish to try them without cost may obtain a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. book, by addressing Miller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co.
BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair, Removes the Dandruff, Increases the Growth, Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

ZOG

CLEANS PAINT

ALSO

BATHS & ENAMEL Shines SILVER too.

14 as. —— 8 as.

Full particulars and Samples of Sole Agents:

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Do you Suffer With Rheumatism?

Has this terrible, nerve-racking, painful ailment fastened itself upon you? Don't lose hope. Here's succour for you.

Little's Oriental Balm has cured thousands of cases of inveterate chronic cases of Rheumatism—among them hundreds of cases that were pronounced hopeless by doctors. Through this wonderful remedy sufferers have abandoned their crutches and are to-day cured after years of intense suffering.

Here's a case in point. Mr. W. Rigg, of Alvaston, Petterborough, among other things, writes: "I always had the best medical treatment, but was never able to obtain immediate or permanent relief until I tried Little's Oriental Balm. The result was simply marvellous. It eased the pain almost immediately and has done for me what all other remedies failed to do."

Don't hesitate. Get a bottle to-day.

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 25. BOMBAY, APRIL 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 1-16	1-4	
3 do. Rentes.	66 1-4		unchgd
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan	90 1-2	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 1-3		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 13-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	28		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	60		1-3
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 5-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 1-2		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 3-4	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans. ...	2 7-8		unchgd

Bar Gold. ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s 3 7-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ..... £ 100,000
Gold to Bombay ..... £ 190,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ..... £ 20,000
Silver to Hongkong ..... £ .....
Silver to Shanghai ..... £ .....
Silver to Ceylon ..... £ .....

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ...Steady. Quiet.
Futures ...Steady.
Manchester ...Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 2,800 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·77+·02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 10·00 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·44 —·02	6·44 —·01	6·42 —·02	6·39 —·01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·29 —·01	6·16 —·02	6·09 —·02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·06 —·02	6·05 —·02	6·04 —·02

New York 11 a.m., May 11·38 July 11·46.
New York official Noon call May 11·40 July 11·47.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·15 July 12·01.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 15,040
" Receipts at " last year... 31,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000
" Exports to Continent ... 2,000
" Spot Cotton ...11·25—·15
Futures—Month of May 11·33—14
Futures—Month of July 11·39—15

Declined owing to bearish week-end statistics and to reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 5-16 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 12·11—03
Futures month of July ... 11·02—13
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	85,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	23,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	19,000
Do. do to Japan	7,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports.....	649,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports.....	461,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports.....	11,000
Do. Forwarded	67,000
Do. Imports	43,000
Do. Stocks	1,186,000
Stock of Cottonn in London	4,800
Oocanada Fair Red C.I.F. London...	d 5-16
Oocanada Ginned " " ...	d 5 11-32
Western Good " " ...	d 5 13-4

Liverpool, April 25.

Tone Dhoolies and Shirtings—Improved demand. Good business at firm rates.
Tone Cloths. Quiet. Prices unchanged.
Weft American "54" ... 11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "60" ... 18 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T O... 10 3-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13-9
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 5-8
Twist "36" B ... 11
Twist "42" ... 12 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 36 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 15-8 lbs ... 8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 1 1-4
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 3
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Lilepmans No 1500 ... 12 6 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 5-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ...Sellers
months ... ...Apr.-May
Water Twist American 30s. 10 3-8 pence
" " " 40s. 11 5-8
Mule " " 40s. 11 1-4 "
" " " 50s. 13
" " " 60s. 15 1-8
" " Egyptian 40s. 16 5-8 "
" " " 50s. 17 1-8 "
" " " 60s. 18 1-8 "

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports—... .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 28 7-8+1-8
Do. Months ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ... 28 1-2+1-4
Do Months— ... May-June.
London—Value.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs. ... 37 3-4+1-4
do Months— ... June-July.
Buyers &c ...Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ... 28 unchgd. May-June.
do Buyers &c ... Sellers. Firm.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 33 3 4+1 4
Do Months ... May.
Buyers &c. ... Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 3-4+1
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52 3-4+1-2
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Done
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 48 1-4+3-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta ...45 9—3d.
Do. Months— ... April-June.
London—Sellers—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...44 1-4+1-2
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed £ 6-13-9—0-1-3
April-May—Hull—Done—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 5—1-4d.
April-May—Sellers.—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C	£ 81 3-4+1-2
Yellow Metal	£ 7d. unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	£ 67 3-4+3-4
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ...	.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O. B. Antwerp.	5 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ...	11 15 0
Basic steel BarsBelgian C.I.F. India	6 7 0

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Maresfield."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)..13 6 3-4—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quieter. Less demand. Prices rather easier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 9 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—April-May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 9 3-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...May—Sellers.
10 0 3-4—1-4d. Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier. Closed steady.
E A R & similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 2 1-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Prices rather lower.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 4 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments April-May—Value.
Tone—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12—July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Firm but only small business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. [26TH APR. 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
5 Boxes Sovs. 402 Bars Silver.	Rs. 3,75,00 8,25,000	Alexandria. Do.	The P. & O. S.N.Co Chartered Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	46	54,185
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	49	59,369

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bom. rate since 17th April 1913	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913	7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912	8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady and unchanged. There has been little business doing either way it being mail day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. 9th May
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 146 1-4
Shanghai "	... 200 3-4
Japan "	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 95 15-16 for Cash and the settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business doing, closing as under.

We quote.—

Cash	Rs.	95 15 0
1st Settlement	"	95 15 0
2nd do	"	95 1 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forward at 27 13-16 and 28 respectively. New York was 1-8 lower at 60 3-8. The local market opened at 68 13-16 for the first settlement, and declined 3-16 during the day, closing for all positions as under. A moderate business is reported. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian Gold	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns Gold	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	68 10 0
1st Settlement	"	68 13 0
2nd Settlement	"	69 8 0
Silver (com duty)		
Ready	"	78 0 0
1st Settlement March	"	78 0 0
2nd Settlement	"	78 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Yesterday the New York market was again easier and closed 14 and 16 points lower for futures and 15 points down in Spot. New Orleans was 9 and 13 points lower for futures. Spot being unchanged. The local market continues dull and prices have given way further. There is very little enquiry for contracts, and the tendency is for lower prices unless there is an improvement in the home markets sufficient to bring out a fresh demand.

Ready cotton is also dull and prices continue to decline under the influence of a poor demand and considerable pressure to sell.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 295	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinguughat ...	" 292	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 289	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 285	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	" 282	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	" 275	"
Fine M.G. Khandesh ...	" 262	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 253	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	" 293	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	" 285	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Quiet.
Estimated Sales	... 4,000
Total Imports	.. 12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·42 —·02	6·41 —·03	6·40 —·02

July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·36 —·03	6·25 —·03	6·14 —·02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·07 —·02	6·05 —·01	6·04 —·01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.

Ready	... Rs. 7 12	0 B.T.
May	... " 8 11	3 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market firm.
We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs. 8 11	6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-My	8 10	0 R.T.
Yellow Guzrat Apl.-May	... " 8 8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Black Kutni ...	" 49	8 0
Yellow Higanghat	" 63	0 0
Yellow Secunderabad	" 61	0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 12	0 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 36	0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 26	0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet We quote:—

Bold	... Rs. 49	0 0
Small	... " 47	0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet but steady
We quote—
June—September ... Rs. 8 6 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is firm.
We quote:—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 9	0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	" 5 12	0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,715
Bank of India ...	65 3-4
Eastern Bank ...	86
Indian Specie ...	67

MILLS.

Crescent Mill ...	117 1-2
David ...	497 1-2
Kohinoor ...	765
Manookji Petit ...	3,190
New Great Eastern ...	250
Standard ...	1,307 1-2
Sun Mill ...	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	189
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	175
Bombay S N Ordy ...	252 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,430
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20 1-2
Treacher and Co ...	480

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	600

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	10,452	bales.
Wheat	58,871	cwts.
Linseed	41,417	"
Rapeseed	4,787	"
Gingellyseed	1,677	"
Poppyseed	5,408	"
Groundnuts... ...	4,502	"
Castorseed	10,056	"
Rice	21,700	"
Myrabollams.	1,495	"
Cottonseed	16,042	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3,270	"
Joowar	4,722	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	1,019	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON APR. 25.] [BOMBAY, APR. 27.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols.	5		1-16
3 do. Rentes...	3d 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	90 1-2		unchgd
do, Govt. Securities	64 1-16		1-16
Bar silver in London...	27 13-16		unchgd
do, 2 months' hence	28		unchgd
do. in New York	60 3-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·22		1-2
do. do at Berlin	20·47 1-2	0·1	
do do at New York	4·86 5-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2		since
do. Short London Bills.	17th inst		
3 months' sight	3 5-8		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-4		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3	+1-8	

Closing tone of Silver—Quiet. Steady.
Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier.—Quiet.
Futures ... Steady.
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 500
Imports ... 12,000
Mid-Americans ...6·73—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10·00 unchgd

Included in total sales are lats yesterday 4,000 bales.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·44 unchgd	6·43 —·01	6·41 —·01

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·38 —·01	6·28 —·01	6·15 —·01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·08 —·01	6·05 —·01	6·04 —·01

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 8,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year... 12,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000
" Exports to Continent ... 21,000
" Spot Cotton 14·85 unchgd.
Futures—Month of March 11·32—31
Futures—Month of May 11·45+·05

Declined owing to favourable weather reports and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 12 5-16 unchgd.
Futures month of Mar. ...12·10—01
Futures month of May ...11·20—02
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	12,840,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	300,000
East Indian do ...	122,000
American do ...	3,246,000
Other do ...	150,000
Total Sales	43,000
East Indian sales	300
Total Speculation... ...	2,000
Do. Exportation	nil
East Indian Export ...	nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	6,000
Do, Forwarded Consumer ...	1,400
Do. Actual Exports ...	nil
Do. Week's Imports ...	1,000
Do. Speculation	.....
Americans Afloat	130,000
East Indian	5,000
Total afloat	158,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 28 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 28 3-8
Do. Month—May-June—London—Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
South Australian Wheat ... 28 1-2 May—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santi Fe ... 27 1-2 June-July—Sellers—Firm.
Barletto Russo ... 28
Do. Months ... May-June ... Sellers—Firm,

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 50 3-4 unchgd
Do, Months— ... Apr-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship 52 3-4 unchgd
Do Months ... April-May.
Do Name of Ports ... Dunkirk Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 +1-2
Do, Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship.... 48—1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports— Dunkirk Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 44 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-14-6
Apl.-May—Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11—1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 4 1-4 Apl.-May. Sellers—Dull

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags 13 6 3-4
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 12 9
Do. Months of Shipments...Apl.-May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 9 9 1-2 May—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... 10 0 1-2 Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 2 1-4
Months of Shipments May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Small demand.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 3
Months of Shipments ...May—Value.
Tone—Steady
Java Sugar—Firm—Unchanged.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 25.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 15,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 11·35—15
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 11·33—14
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 11·39—16
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Quiet
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do
General Tone of Market:—
Declined on reported slack spot demand and longs unloadings.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 26.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... ... 12·11— 9
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 11·92—13
Opening tone of Market— Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 25.
Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ... do
Total Day's Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 500 "
Sales of Surats ... ...
Total Day's Imports ... ...
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·00
Mid-American at Liverpool ... 6·77+8
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Apr.-May	...	6·45—2
May-June	...	6·44—1
June-July	...	6·42—2
July-Aug.	...	6·39—1
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·28—2
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·16—2
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·09—2
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·06—2
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·05—2

Manchester piece goods market—Firm with rather a quieter tone. Demand mainly for shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, Apr. 25.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apr.-June—Ldn. 45 9 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Apr.-May—H'burg ... ... 46 6 "
Do, La Plata ...Apr.-May—H'burg ... 44 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Buyers unwilling to operate except at lower rates.
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Apr— £25-15-0 "
do ... May-June— £ 25-0-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. .....
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Apr.-May —Hamburg... 66 9 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ... 50 3
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ... 52 6 "
Do. Cawnpore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. Apr.-May—Hull ...£6-15-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apr.-May—London...39 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apr.-May—London... 39 3 "
Do. Club No. 2...Apr.-May—London ... 39 9 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Apr.-May—London— Nomi.
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Firm
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 9 3-4 Firm
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports.... .....

LONDON, Apr. 25.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers
F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr-May 9 9 3-4 "
German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg. May 9 10 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 1 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) May-June— 13 1 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market— Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India Apl.-May 12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June 12 5 1-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 6 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— May-June... 13 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ...

LONDON, Apr. 25.

JAVA SUGAR.

Sellers.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May... 11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June. 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta. July-Dec. 10 9 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May... 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 10 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Apl.-May... 12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June.. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec.... 11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May... 12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June... 12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec.... 11 11 1-4
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet and
Special Feature ... } unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 25.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67	15	0
" Best English Selected.	74	0	0
" Braziers	81	10	0
" Tone of Market ...	Steady		
Hard Spelter	21	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...208	0	0	
Yellow Metal ...			7d
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11	15	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	6	10	0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	6	17	6
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	7	18	9
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	7	0	0
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp	6	10	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5	15	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	8	0
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	9	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	1	6
Lead Pig English	19	5	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady.		
Silver, Spot	27	13-16	
" 2 months hence ...	28		
Tone of Market— ...	.....		

LONDON, Apr 25.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27 13-16
Silver 2 Months... ... 28
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ... .
Rentes 3 p. c.... ... £ 86 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ... £ 75 1-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ 90 1-4
Sterling loan ... ... £ 90 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... £ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·22
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... 20·47
New york (Demand Bills) dls ... ... 4·86 5-8
Interest day to day loans 2 1-2
Do. 7 days Market loans 2 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 3 5-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 3 9-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 26.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 5,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... Quiet
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·45	6·42
May-June...	6·44	6·41
June-July...	6·42	6·39
July-Aug...	6·39	6·36
Aug.-Sept...	6·28	6·25
Sept.-Oct...	6·16	6·13
Oct.-Nov...	6·09	6·06
Nov.-Dec...	6·06	6·03
Dec-Jan...	6·05	6·02

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

NEW YORK April 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...	8,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000
Exports to Continent ...	21,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	11·35
Future " " May...	11·32
" " " July...	11·45
Tone market at closing Spot ...	Steady.
" " Futures.	do

General Tone of Market.—
Declined on favorable weather reports advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12 5-16
Future " " May... 12·10
" " " July... 11·90
Opening tone of market— Quiet

	Bales.
Total Stock at U. S. Ports ...	669,000
Total Stock at Interior Towns.	401,000
Stock in London	4,800
Weeks Exports to Japan ...	7,000
Quantity in Sight from commencement of Season to-date.	123,30,000

LIVERPOOL, April 26.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indian.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	12,000
Egyptian F G Fair Brown ...	10·00
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·70+4

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Apl.-May	6·44—
May-June	6 43—
June-July	6·41
July-Aug	6·38—
Aug.-Sept	6·28—
Sept.-Oct	6·15—
Oct.-Nov.	6·08—
Nov.-Dec.	6·05—
Dec.-Jan.	6·04—

Manchester Piece-Goods market.—Steady with fair general enquiry. Demand mainly for Shirtings Dhooties and Jacanets medium.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

LONDON, April

Linseed, p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Apl-June—London— 45 9 Done
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Apl.-May—H'burg— 46 0 "
Linseed, La Plata ...Apl.-May H'burg— 44 Sellers
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Linseed Tend

SPORTING NEWS.

OOTACAMUND RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, April 26.

THE JUMP PLATE—The property of officers of the regular forces on full pay, for ponies. Distance one mile :—
Major Rankin's Brybella, 11st. 11lbs., Owner 1
Capt. Meyreck's Liberty, 12st....Owner 2
Capt. Colmore's Perquisite 10st. 3lbs., Capt. Campbell 3

ALSO RAN :—Sybill.

BETTING :—3 to 1 on Brybella, 5 to 2 against Liberty, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Won by 15 lengths, 10 lengths between the second and third.

TIME :—1min. 56 2-5secs.

HOBART PARK PLATE—For horses. Distance six furlongs.
Maharajah of Mysore's Harebell 9st. 5lbs., Melsom 1
Capt. Popham's Jorrocks 11st.....Owner 2
Capt. Meyrick's Cocamilo 11st. 5lbs., Owner 3

ALSO RAN :—Solomon.

BETTING :—3 to 1 on Harebell, 6 to 4 against Jorrocks, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Jorrocks and Harebell ran neck to neck till the bend home, when Harebell came away and won by four lengths, ten lengths separating the second and third.

TIME :—1min. 22 2-5 secs.

EASTERN HANDICAP—For Arab ponies 14-1 and under. Distance 1 mile.
Captain Popham's Bhima, 11st. 5lbs., Owner 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Dojan, 12st., Rendall 2
Captain Colmons's Bagdad, 9st. 11lb., Mr. Thomas 3

ALSO RAN:—Sirfraz and Don't Forget.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Sirfraz, 2 to 1 against Dowan, 7 to 1 Bhima, 5 to 1 Don't Forget, 15 to 1 Bagdad.

THE RACE:—Won by 5 lengths, 1 length between the second and third.

TIME—2 min. 7 1-5 secs.

HUNTERS' CUP—For horses regularly hunted. Distance 2 1-4 miles.
Mr. Cox's Mutiny, 10st. 12lbs....Captain Popham 1
Mr. Hannyngton's J. P., 11st. 12lbs., Owner 2
Major Dennistoun's Naughty Novice, 12st., Owner 3

ALSO RAN:—Matlock, Doubleruff and Sarang.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on J.P., 5 to 2 against Naughty Novice, 6 to 1 Doubleruff, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—All ran well together till the half mile, when Mutiny and Matlock forged ahead from the rest of the field, and coming home, J. P drew up, followed by Naughty Novice. A good race between the Mutiny and J. P., Mutiny winning by a half length, 10 lengths between second and third.

TIME—4 min. 33 secs.

STAND PLATE.—For ponies. Distance one mile.
Maharaja of Mysore's Chemise, 10st. 3lbs., Northmore 1
Maharajah of Mysore's Master Priam, 11st. 8lbs.....Nelson 2
Mr Rungaswamy's Fortunatus, 8st. 10lbs., Randall 3

ALSO RAN :—Cadoga.

THE RACE :—Cadoga made the running with Master Priam till the half mile, when Chemise shot to the front and won easily by three lengths, 12 lengths between the second and third.

MARLIAMUND PLATE.—For horses. Distance 7 furlongs.
Col. Desaraj Ur's Molly D., 10st. 10lbs., Randall 1
Miss Cammell's Alphabetic. 10st. 3lbs., Northmore 2
Maharajah of Mysore's Betty, 12st. 9lbs., Nelson 3

ALSO RAN :—Examillo, Fortunatus and Draswell.

THE RACE :—Betty and Alphabetic did the running till the bend home, when Molly D. shot up and won by 1 1-2 lengths, Alphabetic being second and one length to the rear.

TIME—1 min. 38 2-5 secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The Combined Time-in-Hand Race on Saturday to Hog Island was very successful from the handicapper's point of view. Maimie was first away at three o'clock and Eileen last, at 3-44. The latter carried away a runner and at Hog Island was damaged by a launch, so it was not her day. Although the breeze increased to quite fresh, as it loves to do on Hog Island days to make landing difficult, casualties were few. Mahshuka, as usual, broke her spinnaker boom (a borrowed one).

It was a good race to the end, and Corrie got the gun, a silent one by 45 secs. from Trixie, Fenella, Jenny Wren and Pam, making a wonderful race of it, all finishing under a minute after the winner and within three seconds of one another.

Thirty stayed to dinner and the excellent topical song composed and sung by Dr. Faulkner was a tremendous success. An excellent concert followed, Mr. a. Becket being in great form. It was a great pity that several of the keenest yachtsmen were away from Bombay or could not get away to enjoy what is practically the close of an excellent season.

Mr. Comber sailed Corrie, the winner, in the owner's absence.

Saturday, the 3rd will close the season.

Result :—

	Start.	Finish.
Maimie	3 0	Gave up.
Anna	3 4	5 10 50
Marie Louise...	3 4	Did not start.
Valkyrie	3 4	Gave up.
Cricket	3 8	5 15 7
Pam	3 4	5 10 8
Jenny Wren...	3 8	5 10 7
Fenella	3 8	5 10 5
Curlew	3 12	5 10 31
Mavourneen ...	3 12	5 16 0
Maud	3 12	5 20 42
Clutha	3 12	5 10 24
Erin	3 16	5 11 43
Trixie	3 18	5 9 55
Lylie	3 19	5 14 18
Corrie	3 19	5 9 10
Cynthia	3 19	5 12 52
Isca	3 26	5 15 5
Turquoise	3 26	5 12 5
Neita	3 27	5 12 55
Banzo	3 30	5 16 46
Mahshuka	3 30	5 14 40
Eileen IV	3 44	5 20 40
Myaona	3 19	5 19 7

Course :—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon Port—Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher Island. Starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard—Line between Pallard off Pier at Hog Island and a flagboat. Wind N W. Strength moderate.

First Corrie, "A" Class Turquoise, Metre and "B" Class Trixie, "C" Class Fenella.

The death occurred on Saturday night at the Municipal Hospital Coonoor of Mr. W. Mullaly, the pioneer planter of Nilgiris, at the age of 76. The deceased leaves a widow.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

GOLFERS' CUP SEMI-FINAL.

One match the semi-final round of the Golfers' Cup was played off on Sunday morning.

Curry —8 v. Coombs +1. This proved to be an extremely close game and it was not until sixteen holes had been played that Curry won by three up and two to play. Starting well he won the first hole in four and stood one up at the third. After this Coombs who had to give him a stroke at each of the next four holes managed to half each hole up to the sixth where Curry still stood one up. Coombs got into very bad trouble at the next and Curry was "Dowy two." Both made bad tee shots to the eighth but Coombs was on the green and had a putt for the hole in four. He missed the putt but laid his opponent a "Stymie" and won the hole. The last hole was most interesting as Curry received a stroke and only required a half to win the match. He made two bad shots but laid his fourth shot dead. Coombs was on the green in two and as Curry's ball was in a direct line for the hole it looked as if he could not possible hole out in three, but with an excellent putt he got round his opponents ball and made the match all square.

On playing another more holes Curry again won the first hole in four but the match was all square at the third. Coombs drove out-of bounds at the fourth and again at the fifth after which Curry stood two up. The sixth was halved and the match came to an end on the seventh green, Curry winning three up and two to play.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Of the three matches played to-day, Customs vs. Jamalpore drew the largest crowd. Upto five minutes from the close the game was fast and exciting, the score being two all. Jamalpore then became tired and played a defensive game which enabled the local team to score two more goals.

Burma Infantry vs. Rangers resulted in a win for the Rangers by two goals to love. The military appeared stale, and the first goal being scored with the start, demoralised them.

Calcutta easily beat the Police by four goals to one.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

MODERN SAMSON.

Von Schlichmann; who was in the Transvaal on military service in 1875, was a man of extraordinary strength, and remarkably handsome in face and figure.

His curled yellow hair (writes) W. C. Scully in his "Reminiscences of a South African Pioneer") was thick, long, and silky in texture. One of his favourite ways of showing his strength was to get four men to grasp handfuls of his locks, each with one hand, as firmly as they could. He would then sway his head round with a jerk, and the four would fall, sprawling.

He was active as a cat and strong as a buffalo at seventy. Bred from a navoy stock. Old Nelly had wandered over the world for many years, from one mining camp to another..... Whenever he had money in hand Old Nelly would spend it in drink. I once asked him how long he had been doing this sort of thing. His reply was : "All me loife, lad all me loife."

£10,000 ELECTION.

Shrewsbury, where a by-election is about to be held, was at one period represented by a member singularly neglectful of his Parliamentary duties.

John Mytton, who was returned for the borough in 1819 (says the "Daily Chronicle"), remained in the House only half an hour after he had taken the oath, and then left never to set foot in St. Stephen's again. This solitary visit to the House cost him £10,000 in election expenses.

Mytton resigned his seat the following year but stood for Shropshire twelve years later, when he had run through all his money. In his election addressed he stated "I have now no wife no family no hounds, no horses (some will say no steadiness of purpose), but feeling that I can devote myself to your service I offer myself as a candidate. This time he was badly beaten at the poll.

THE CAMPBELLS AND THE MACDONALDS.

A new Admiral—a Macdonald—had succeeded Admiral Campbell in the command of the Lisbon Squadron (says Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald in his "Memories of the Sea") The band had been in the habit of playing "The Campbells are Coming" when their former Admiral had a dinner-party, and they did so in honour of Macdonald.

The first the chief of the Macdonald's heard it he was very angry, and sent for me—the captain being on shore—and the following dialogue took place : "What do they mean by playing 'The Campbell's are Coming'?"

"It has been customary to play it, Sir as a compliment to Admiral Campbell, and, being a Scotch air, no doubt the bandmaster thought it would be agreeable to your."

"Agreeable to me! Don't you know the next line of the song? Don't you know the coming, the Macdonald's are running. Never let me hear that tune again."

DEFINITION OF "LADY."

The defination of a gentleman has puzzled many; but what of the "Lady"? "St Martin's le Grand" explains in the "Daily Chronicle."

A depositor on opening an account described herself as a Factory Hand. When withdrawing money she gave her description as "Lady." The postmaster was asked to be careful as to identity before paying the money. His reply was, he was quite satisfied; it was the depositor's way of saying she was out of work.

M. LOUBET'S KIMONO.

M. Loubet, the former President of the Republic, is now the owner of a Japanese kimono. What he intends to do with it is still a secret. A few days ago (says the Paris correspondent of the "DailyTelegraph' there was an auction at the Hotel Drouot of various odds and ends of Oriental curious. Among the things held up by the auctioneer was a handsome Japanese kimono covered was a beautiful embroideries, representing strange animals, in a variety of colours.

The kimono was at once hotly disputed From 200f. the bids rose to 500f. and more "Seven hundred and fifty, said a quiet voice in the comer. The auctioneer looked round to see who made the bid. It was the former President of the Republic, M. Loubet, who had edged his way in behind the crowd, and seemed a little confused at the excitement he caused.

There were no further bids, and slowly, after the auctioneer had repeated three times the sacred formula, the hammer went down. M. Loubet was awarded the kimono. He smilingly thanked the other would be purchasers for having left the kimono to him without further competition.

When the saw the garment at his leisure he admired its beauty, and went away quite delighted.

THE FROZEN SOUTH.

MESSAGE FROM DR. MAWSON.

AURORAL DISPLAYS AND TERRIFIC STORMS.

The following wireless message has been received from Dr. Mawson by the Australian Cable Association in Sydney dated April 2 :—

"The Landfalls, which Wilkes of the American expedition, located on the chart as being to the eastward of Adelie Land, do not exist, the work of the Australasian expedition clearly proving that the Antarctic continent lies much farther to the south than he had mapped it. The French explorer, Dumont Durville, holds precedence in sighting Adelie Land. The Australians of this expedition are, however, the first people who have set foot on the mainland, as the French navigator landed only on a small rocky island off the coast. Wilkes' work to the westward of Adelie Land has yet to be considered. Dense snowdrifts and violent winds have become established as normal conditions at the camp. Winter is upon us. The last penguin left on Wednesday. Dr. Maclean is setting adrift at frequent intervals bottles containing slips of paper bearing the dates of dispatch in order to ascertain the directon of the currents. I hope that if any of these are picked up by ships they will immediately report the fact. We have had an addition to our family. Hester, one of the dogs presented to us by Amundsen, gave birth a few days ago to five pups. Four of them promptly succumbed to the rigorous climate, but the remaining one is doing well, and is much petted. Robert Bage (Victoria) is carrying on the magnetic work effectively and the Rhodes scholar, Madigan, is struggling with the elements in obtaining meteorological records. The onemometer actually carried away owing to the violence of the hurricanes. Bickerton is repairing it, but finds that the turning of copper cups on a small lathe is especially difficult here. The ubiquitous Hodgeman has set our household in thorough going order for the winter, and we shall live in greater comfort this year, though counterbalanced by absence of the many fine spirits we learned to appreciate last year. Sledging in this locality is renderd difficult and dangerous owing to the unusually heavy snowfalls and high winds. I can speak only in the highest terms of my comrades for the way in which they faced the unprecedented conditions. It has been very fortunate that Captain Davis had the wireless plant re-erected during my absence from the camp. Jeffries, who is unceasing in his attenion to his pet, anticipates being able to keep the mast up in spite of all the winter hurricanes, and thinks that the communication will improve with the increased winter darkness.

THE AURORAL DISPLAYS.

"The auroal displays, which are now appearing nightly, are apparently not affecting the wireless, which is working well. Terrific whirlwinds experienced last night almost took the root off the hut. The interior of the magnetic hut was deluged with snow owing to the ventilator having been blown away. Since the ship left us numerous bergs have broken off from the ice cliffs with a thunderous noise. We are assailed nightly by wireless signals from far and near so much so that it is usually difficult to pick out particular ones. Jeffries hears besides our splendid relaying station at Macquarie Island, which is under Sawyer's care, messages from the Government stations at Wellington, New Zealand, Melboure, Hobart and Penant Hills; also messages from warships and from shipping and the south cost. For example the German steamer Roon, in the great Australian Bight, several days ago. I am anxious that the Aurora should leave Australia in November next and proceed to Macquarie Island, picking up the party there and reach Adelie Land about December 10. I anticipate that the ice condition will be sufficiently far advanced at that date to allow the ship to reach here. Should the ship find the pack too dense she will carry on dredging and prosecute sounding to establish the edge of the continental shelf. The ship will also drop bottles containing messages at frequent intervals on the way down to establish the direction and rate of ocean currents. Sounding are to be taken as frequently as possible. I am particularly anxious to arrange for a competent physicist to join the ship equipped with pendulum apparatus prepared so swing at Macquarie Island and here, so as to determine the figure of the earth. (Signed), Mawson."

SUGGESTED FEDERAL RESCUE PARTY.

At the Melbourne University commencement on Saturday Governor (Sir John Fuller) in his address, referred to the enterprise of Dr. Mawson who but for a series of misfortunes heroically borne—(cheers)—would have been on the platform that afternoon. Dr. Mawson was on an Australian scientific mission, and in his opinion it was the business of the Commonwealth to see that a properly equipped expedition was sent out to ensure Dr. Mawson's safe return before the next white came on. (Cheers)

The suggestion by the Governor of Victoria (Sir John Fuller, that it was the business of the Commonwealth Government to see that a properly equipped rescue party should be sent to bring back Dr. Mawson and his companions now isolated in Adelie, Land in the Antarctic regions, is resented by Mr. Thomas (Minister of External Affairs). When the suggestion was brought under his notice and he was asked if it was proposed to do anything, the minister replied :—"I am hopeful that his Excellency the Governor of Victoria has been misreported. As far as I remember or recollect, this is the first time since Federation that a State Governor has been good enough to say what, in his opinion, the Federal Ministry ought to do. One cannot, of course, enter into a controversy on any statement made by anyone occupying the position of a Governor. I may however, say that in his Excellency the Governor-General we have a gentleman who, I feel sure, is quite competent and able along constitutional lines to advice his Ministry what they ought to do or leave undone, and I feel confident that it would only lead to friction and unpleasentness should State Governors at public meetings give advice to a Federal Ministry. For public advice to their own Ministeries they would be called to task."

THE PUTUMAYO INQUIRY.

STATEMENT BY SENOR ARANA.

Senor J. C. Arana attended on April 8 before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire whether any responsibility rests upon the British directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company in respect of atrocities committed in the Putumayo district. Mr. C. Roberts presided. A long statement prepared by Senor Arana was put in and held as read. It contained denials of the various charges made against him and affirmed that whatever cruelty was practised was unknown to him. In his evidence, which occupied the whole sitting and was not completed when the Committee adjourned, he also asserted that he did not know of the atrocities. Senor Arana's evidence was given in Spanish and translated to the Committee.

In the course of his printed statement Senior Arana said that, although he had been in the habit of travelling backwards and forwards from Manaos to Iquitos and other places on the upper reaches of the Amazon River and its tributaries ever since 1887, and since 1898 with increasing frequency, he has only during the whole course of his life spent a few days in the Putumayo district.

Proceeding, Senor Arana explained that in 1904 his firm introduced into the district some labourers who had been engaged in Barbados to assist the "caucheros" (or settlers), under whose control they were placed. Only a comparatively small number of the Barbadians were, however, sent to the Putumayo, 96 having gone to Nanay. His firm never had any direct control over the methods by which the rubber was collected, and neither he nor any member of his firm had any idea that these methods partook of the savage and cruel character which appeared to have been the case.

Senor Arana continued,—In October, 1908, I went to Manaos and in February or March, 1909, the gentleman referred to as Mr. X. called on me there. Later I received from him a letter dated June 20, 1909, which I produce. I also produce a letter from Mr. X. to Mr. Pablo Zumaeta, of August 30, 1908, and it will be seen from both these letters that Mr. X. made no reference to atrocities and was on the best of terms with my firm. When I came to London in 1909 I came via Paris, and whilst I was there—namely, on October 8—Mr. X. called on me. He told me that he had been receiving letters from Hardenburg, the editor of "Truth" and other persons during the last 15 days asking his opinion with reference to the conditions in the Putumayo. Nothing was said as to my dismissing Macedo; he said that "Truth" was a paper of no importance whatever and everything they had published would be entirely refuted by his report. Mr. X. also offered to help place shares in the company. At his suggestion it was arranged that I should meet him in London on October 12. I produce his card, on the front of which appears in his own writing note of the appointment made for Tuesday 12 at 7-30 at the United Service Club. On the back of the card is my confirmation of the appointment and a note which I made afterwards of the time that the appointment lasted. I kept the appointment with Mr. X., and the Committee already have my account of what then took place, which is contained in my circular to the shareholders of December 28, 1909. I produce the original document which was handed to me by Mr. X., of which the Committee have a photograph. I also produce a letter dated October 22, 1907, written by the United States Consul, Mr. Eberhardt, to Mr. Pablo Zumaeta showing that the Consul had visited the Putumayo, and although he states that Messrs. Macedo and Loayza did everything possible to assist him in the study of the conditions existing in their respective districts, he did not draw attention to any irregularities.

THE "TRUTH" ARTICLES.

When I arrived in London I found that my co-directors were very much concerned about the articles which had appeared in "Truth." I went very fully into the matter with them, and assured them, as I believed was the fact, that there was no ground for the accusations which had been made.

After some reference to other details, Senor Arana proceeded to deal specifically with the charges made against him. The following are among the principal points made in this part of the statement::—

I deny that it was impossible for any one who visited the Putumayo to be ignorant of the atrocities. These appear for the most part to have taken place in the remotest sections which I did not visit, and, as the Committee have learned from the evidence of other witnesses, it was quite possible for any one who had not an illuminated mind, such as Sir Roger Casement had, to visit the principal stations without becoming aware of any irregularities. . . .

The promise which I made to Sir Roger Casement to procure the removal of Pablo Zumaeta was conditional on Sir Roger Casement and Boron Sousa Deiro each procuring £50,000 capital for the company, which they have never done.

After the "Truth" publications I had a good deal of correspondence with Manaos and Iquitos as to Hardenburg, and I did not show this correspondence, which was of a more or less private nature, to the directors, but merely summarized to them what I believed to be the facts. Until I heard the gist of Sir Roger Casement's report I genuinely believed that the accusations in Truth were unfounded, as all the evidence which was put before me tended to show it, and in conversation with the British directors I always maintained this view. There is absolutely no foundation in fact for the suggestion made by Consul Michell that rubber was being consigned for my wife's account.

THE FLOGGING OF INDIANS.

The Chairman, addressing Senor Arana, asked if he admitted the existence of methods of rubber collection which partook of a savage and cruel character.

The witness replied that in the main the statements were correct, though there was the good deal of exaggeration. What I wish to ask is, if the British Consul knew, the heads of the Roman Catholic Church knew, the American Consul had no difficulty in finding out, and Robuchon could find out, why was it so difficult for the head of the company to know?—To all this I have to reply that I regret very much that the report of Eberhardt was not known, because he told nobody in Iquitos. On the contrary, he had given very good reports, and no information like that, which would certainly have led to strong kindly measures being taken.

CONQUISTADOR EXPEDITIONS.

The Chairman on Wednesday called attention to the use of the expression "conquistadors" in correspondence, which he understood to mean expeditions for the conquest or subjugation of Indians, and referred to a letter of February 28, 1910, from Senor Tizon to the directors in which the word was used. About the same time another letter referred to a sum of money which represented capital used in conquering, or, more properly, in subjecting Indians by the first branch. The letters were filed among the documents of the company. Did the British directors ask any questions about this?

The witness said the expenditure of £30,000 was much discussed and the explanation was that it was spent on an expedition among the Indians with a view to converting the Indians to a system of barter of goods for rubber. These expeditions or "correria" carried guns, tools, cutlasses and various things to exchange for rubber.

The Chairman :—A pacific expedition conducted by persons armed with Winchester rifles?

In going through the wild country every person has to take a rifle. Employes might come accross a tiger or other wild animal.

Mr. Dickinson took up the cross-examination.

Have you made inquiries to prove the truth or falsehood of any of the statements given by Sir R. Casement?—I have only engaged myself in trying to prove some. Some I have been able to disprove; some I have not.

The witness was pressed to give details and instances in support of his opinion that reports of outrages had been grossly exaggerated and was reminded that it was all important to his company if he could show that the statements were ill-founded.

The witness said he would not bind himself to say that any statement was untrue. He would give written details of information he had obtained. This was the first time in which he had been asked in this precise way to deal with specific instances.

THE MEETING WITH MR. X.

Mr. King elicited from the witness that Mr. X. was in the Putumayo district for about ten months, and knew that accusations against him had been made to the Foreign Offices to his conduct with natives and as to blackmailing. The witness adhered to those charges.

Mr. King :—When you saw Mr. X. in London according to the card of appointment which you have put in, did he offer to give a favourable reply to the Foreign Office if the terms were money?—Yes.

Were you both perfectly sober at that time?—I am not in the habit of drinking; Mr. X. likes drinking at all times.

Do you affirm the truth of that story again?—Certainly; and I repeat that if I had the knowledge that the stories of atrocities which came to the knowledge of the British public were true and I had wanted to deceive the British public, I would have had an opportunity by paying £1,000 to buy a good report from this gentleman, who was in the confidence of the Foreign Office. I knew that his father was formerly a member of Parliament.

Do you know that Mr. X. is at present holding a good appointment in the War Office?—I suppose so; but I do not know where he is.

Do you expect us to believe these stories about Mr. X, when all along he had the fullest confidence of the Foreign Office, is a man in the best London society, and is still holding a high post under the Government?—I affirm what I have said in my statement, which is perfectly true.

Have you any knowledge why his name is given as Mr. X, in the reply of the Foreign Office?—I do not know.

You know his name?—Yes.

What is it?—Captain Whiffen. They tell me he is in the 14th Regiment.

Do you still adhere to the accusations of indecent conduct against him and expect us to believe them? I have related things as they are. Whether you believe them or not is a matter for your own consciences.

At the conclusion of a prolonged sitting Mr. Swift Macnell asked Senor Arana to confront Mr. Hardenburg, who was seated behind the chair occupied by the witness. Mr. Hardenburg and Senor Arana, turning towards him, said, I am glad to see him here. We shall be able to go into details.

POSITION OF MR. HARDENBURG.

The examination of Senor Arana was continued on April 10.

Mr. MacNeill (to the witness) :—When you were yesterday confronted by Mr. Hardenburg you said you were very pleased to see him here because you would be able to meet him on details. What details do you mean?—Details in respect to charges in paper of which I have the originals.

The Chairman said the Committee would like to see the papers, and copies were handed in.

Mr. MacNeill :—You still accuse Mr. Hardenburg of forgery?—I would suspend my answer until the Committee see the papers.

Yes or No?—According to the papers I have put in would be the answer.

Is Mr. Hardenburg, in your judgment, a blackmailer?—He tried to blackmail the company.

Your case is that the British directors knew nothing of the atrocities and you knew nothing about them?—Until the publication of the articles I knew nothing, and when they were published I could not believe them. The reports had a suspicious origin, and I could not credit them.

Replying to further questions, the witness denied that Zapeta was under any obligation to the company, and said it would be an absolute calumny to say that the payment made to him was for any purpose but that stated in his statement laid before the Committee. He did not know that his brother-in-law was present at the massacre of Serrano. He had heard that Sir Roger Casement had said that the object of the visit of the witness to Putumayo in 1908 was to cover the trail of the massacre. There was no ground for that. Loayza was the principal agent of the company at Eucanto.

Mr. MacNeill :—On your oath, is Loayza living in abominable sin with the wife and daughter of the murdered man Serrano?—I have heard of that in London, but I was not until then aware of any such thing. There is an Englishman who was at the place for three years and is in England now; if nenecessary he could be called.

CAPTAIN WHIFFEN.

Mr. MacNeill asked the witness whether he did not think that persons who had no secrets to conceal were not afraid of backmailing.

The witness did not answer this, but said that of the charges of attempted blackmalling to which he had referred he had proofs in his papers. He was aware that Captain Whiffen would be expelled from the army if the charge could be proved.

Mr. MacNeill.—Do you know what your position in public life will be if he is not dismissed?

Mr. Douglas Hogg :—It is difficult to sit still and hear these insulting questions. Do I understand that, however outrageous and offensive a question may be, I am not entitled to object? The question is whether the witness, if Captain Whiffen is not dismissed, will be in the position of a public liar—a most offensive and improper question.

The Chairman :—The question had better not be put.

Do you believe that for years women have been burned, mutilated, and tortured by agents of the company?—I do not believe they have been mutilated but I believe that in certain cases there have been floggings and murder.

And burning alive?—That has been described in various ways, but it has not been proved. I have not been able to meet persons.

The Chairman asked if the witness denied that there had been proof.

The witness said he had not been able to prove it. Asked if he had taken any steps to find out if the accounts were true or not, he said he had occupied himself to find out if crimes were still being committed. Pressed to say "Yes" or "No" he named various places where he said, he had made investigations, but had not found proof to satisfy him.

After an adjournment Mr. Vesey Knox, K. C., said he was instructed to state that, having regard to evidence which had been given before the Committee, Captain Whiffen desired to place himself at the disposal of the Committee and to be allowed to give evidence as soon as it might be convenient for them to hear him—if possible in the course of next week.

It is suggested that your allegation of cannibalism on the part of the natives is wrong. Did the United States Consul Eberhardt report on November 30, 1907, that Cannibalism is practised among certain tribes of the Putumayo district, who not only enjoy the flavour of human flesh, well prepared, but believe that they assume the strength, both physical and intellectual, of their victims?—Yes.

BRITISH CONSUL'S REPORT.

The report of Mr. Michell, his Majesty's Consul at Iquitos, on a tour recently carried out by him in Putumayo district in accordance with instructions received from Sir Edward Grey, has been issued. Mr. Michell made the tour in company with Mr. Fuller, United States' Consul at Iquitos, leaving Iquitos August on 7 of last year. Mr. Michell arrived at the following conclusions with regard to the labour conditions of that part of the country exploited by the Peruvian Amazon Company (Limited) (now in liquidation) through which he travelled :—

No evidence of cruelties now being perpetrated came to our notice, the policy of the company under Senor Tizon's management having been changed for the better. But the dispositions of the Government for the securing of justice and good treatment have hitherto been entirely inadequate, and the new arrangements are not yet developed enough to be able to judge of their results. Consequently the fate of the Indians lies almost wholly in the hands of a commercial concern, the future of which is very doubtful, and whose action may have to change with its fortunes.

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Monday, 28th April, 1913.

COMMERCE IN WAR TIME.

LORD LOREBURN has long been one of the staunch advocates of a change in the existing laws which govern the capture of the enemy's property at sea and his recent contribution in the form of seven long articles to the "Manchester Guardian" is one of the most valuable of his services in this direction. It is hardly to be expected that the proposed changes will not be subjected to keen criticism, but it cannot be doubted that much of his argument is sound and in the face of changed conditions, not a few will support his efforts to urge the Government to take steps to elicit the opinions of other countries so that effective actions may be taken. The subject has been discussed in previous Hague Conferences but the discussions have not been satisfactory, partly owing to the fact that no really comprehensive plan had been introduced, and partly because the delegates had already received their instructions which tied their hands in the matter. Lord Loreburn advises the Government to sound the principal opponents beforehand and to see if their opposition can be removed in a practical way before the Conference is appointed to meet at all. If it is possible to obtain beforehand a general concurrence upon the laws of naval warfare and the rights of neutrals, we shall have gone a considerable distance toward mitigating the horrors of war on the sea. The present law permits the capture of all property, belonging to the enemy found in any ship save that of a neutral, and the persistent efforts of several politicians to alter this law, have met with little success. The main line of argument followed in the past by reasonable and patriotic men of both Governments is that related to the business of the Admiralty as the guardian of British safety. Undoubtedly it is true that the right to capture the property of the enemy places a strong weapon in the hands of the Admiralty and it would be strange to find them keen on surrendering one particle of power. But a question is raised as to whether, by the exercise of their particular power, they are not injuring other and even greater interests. "We do not sufficiently discriminate between questions of strategy, on which naval officers speak with conclusive authority, and questions of policy, upon which they cannot claim to be experts. Mercantile men have been far too silent hitherto, though the opinion of that community is believed to be strongly in favour of a change. It takes time to realise how the danger has been aggravated by recent developments, the subject is a little too technical, and we are at times slow to adopt reform also, Governments cannot go beyond public opinion."

One of the main contentions of Lord Loreburn is that there is no adequate reason why the laws governing an enemy's property on land should not hold good with respect to the sea. Under the code adopted by all the Powers, save Italy, it is stated that an officer in command of an army in the field is forbidden to seize a large quantity of wheat from a farmer unless it is required by an army when he must pay for it. But a naval officer is at liberty to seize any merchantship of the enemy and whatever enemy's property it may contain, whether needed or not. In a similar way, it is not lawful to so surround a city or district that the civil, not the military part of the population, is unable to obtain the necessary food, while it is still permisible for the navy to institute a blockade of the country's ports. It would, therefore, appear that private property is respected by the laws of the land warfare, but as not respected by the laws of naval warfare. It is true that the seizure of the property of the citizens of the state weakens their power of resistance and this argument is the one used by those who still advocate the continuance of the old laws. If there is to be war, they say let it be over as quickly as possible. But the same argument could be used with respect to the laws of land warfare; yet the Hague Convention directly forbids the destruction of private property, the burning of crops and buildings, the uprooting of vines, and the wrecking of factories and workshops, unless the places concerned have been guilty of breaking the laws of warfare. It is also necessary to bear in mind that the object of a statesman ought to be not merely peace, but a lasting peace. It is not in the utter ruin of a country that statesmen look for real success, and the great nations have wisely insisted that the pressure of ruin and famine should not be placed on the civil population. In like manner it appears reasonable that on sea, as on land, unoffending private individuals should be unmolested either in person or in property except from imperative military necessity." There is no suggestion that any ship which breaks the laws of war should be spared. Let those ships which take part in hostilities or carry men belonging to the forces be subject to the laws of capture; but let it be made a law that the property of unoffending men shall not be touched, that is, that all sea-borne commerce, except contraband, be immune.

A question that necessarily arises is suggested by the fact that the nations with large armies have welcomed this suggestion. We naturally expect that there must be something very considerable to gain by the acceptance of this suggested change, and that, so long as England is a nation dependent on a navy for its safety, we should scarcely be wise to give up any power we have by virtue of the present law. But it has to be remembered that though the laws may possibly increase our powers of offence—for we should be at liberty to cripple the enemy's wealth in her mercantile ships,—at the same time we expose the most vulnerable point in our defence. Our very existence depends on our food supply. It has been made very clear by Mr. Churchill that it will not be possible to protect merchantships by convoys in future so that the very life of the country will be at stake. Great Britain receives all its food through its ports or not at all, while the countries on the Continent can import by both land and sea. Thus a change, such as is suggested, would enable England to be sure of a continuous supply even in war time, though its power of striking may be somewhat curtailed. But of what value would the laws be to the continental powers? Their navies are weapons of defence and not offence so that a change would be as beneficial to them as to us. We all seek our own ends in the making of laws, and there appears no reason to doubt that all countries would benefit by the alteration. In these days of mutual distrust between nations, it is not easy for a nation to escape the charge of self-seeking; but, as Lord Loreburne says, "There is still a rearing for those who suggest methods of at least circumscribing the occasions of dispute, which quickly ripen into war, all the more quickly that to strike the first blow is now thought to give a great strategical advantage. Nothing is more likely to enlarge the area of warfare than the uncertainty and unreasonableness of maritime law."

OIL ENGINES. It is assumed by a writer in one of the Service papers that the adoption of oil engines would "shorten the lives of Dreadnoughts." No doubt that is how the matter looks, but in fact adoption of oil engines could only "shorten the lives of Dreadnoughts" at a cost in money which is absolutely prohibitive. The main effect of the coming of the oil engine will be to make the newer ships more effective as fighting units. Whether the others will run their full course or not depends upon the ratio of our new construction to that of the new construction of our rivals. The steam turbine has not shortened the lives of battleships with reciprocating engines. The same kind of confusion of mind appears to exist regarding the effect of theoil engine in mercantile shipping. It is deemed just now to be wise to wait until the Diesel is further developed lest something occurs to antiquate all the earlier designs. "The fear is due to a misapprehension," says a well-known naval architect, "for, if an oil-engined ship is more economical to-day than a steamer, it must always be more economical, because the bulk of the world's tonnage will be composed for a very long time to come of steamers." There is a good deal of truth in that. Neither the mercantile marine nor the Royal Navy can be "revolutionised" in a couple of years.

FREIGHTS. DURING the current month there has been considerable activity in this market, and a large business has been done, aggregating probably 250,000 tons, chiefly seeds, wheat, for shipment from May to December. Early in the year rates were firm, and the bookings for the first three months scarcely exceeded the amount which has been covered during the present month. Immediately prior to the execution of the latter business the market had been quiet, and rates had given way to some extent. Looking to the favourable reports from the districts regarding the crops, many of the leading shippers formed the opinion that rates for freight were grounding, and proceeded to cover their requirements, with the above result. Large receipts of all seeds and cereals are expected, and shipments from Karachi also promise to be on a large scale. It is reported that a fair amount of tonnage still remains to be taken up by that port. The brisk business here came as a relief to a market which showed a sagging tendency; and it is expected that freights will now remain steady for some time, with a possibility of some improvement.

IMPERIAL NAVAL COMMISSIONS. IT is intended in future that all British naval officers, whether belonging to the Royal Navy in the permanent naval forces or the self-governing British Dominions, shall receive "Imperial" commissions. These commissions, whether issued by the British Admiralty or by the Dominion Governments, will be of one form, extending to service in all the naval forces of the Crown, including the Royal Navy and any Dominion fleet. It will, therefore, be unnecessary for temporary commissions to be granted by the Admiralty to officers of a Dominion naval force detached for service in the Royal Navy, or by a Dominion Government to officers of the Royal Navy detached for service in a Dominion naval force.

THE ANTARCTIC AND WIRELESS. THE wireless telegraphic station established by Dr. Mawson at the expedition's base in Adelie Laud is now achieving a wonderful record in receiving messages direct from the Government station at Pennant Hills, New South Wales, over a distance of nearly 3,000 miles. Arrangements have been made by Dr. Mawson to supply the Australian press with news of happenings in Antarctica at regular intervals. Messages received by the secretary show that not only is Dr. Mawson in as complete communication with his managing committee, as if he were located in one of the Australian capitals, but the operator at Adelie Land is able to pick up a great deal of news from sundry sources, and most of the chief events in Australia and England thus become known to the exiles in the icy south. In our news columns will be found a lengthy message received from Dr. Mawson dated April 2.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. A REPORT, by the Railway Board, on the accidents which occurred on the railways in India during the twelve months ended 31st December last, shows that in accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., out of a total of 424·46 millions against 396·78 millions of passengers travelling, and of 15,308·91 millions of miles against 14,416·54 millions of miles travelled, 7 passengers were killed and 159 injured against 12 killed and 134 injured in the previous year. This gives an average of one fatal casualty in 60·64 millions against one in 34·06 millions of persons travelling, and an average of one in 2,186·99 millions against one in 1,201·38 millions of miles travelled in 1912 and 1911 respectively. Persons killed numbered 2,145 and injured 2,109 as against 2,078 and 1,869.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia" arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Palermo" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

WITH regard to the statement in the House of Commons as to the Imperial chain of wireless stations, it is understood that Bangalore will be the Indian link.

FOLLOWING upon the recent foundation of a branch of the Imperial Maritime League at Ranchi, in the district of Chota Nagpore, Presidency of Bengal, a further branch of the League has now been founded at Sikta, in the District of Champarun, in the same presidency.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CHANGE IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-GERMAN FLEETS.

NEW KAISER STORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 12.

The German Imperial Chancellor, in the Reichstag on Monday referring to affairs in the Near East declared that the decisions of the London Conference must be carried out as quickly as possible and with all vigour, and then various questions as yet unsolved will be peacefully settled. But the prudence and caution with which the negotiations in London are being carried on and the attitude which the Great Powers are taking up towards the belligerents and the latter towards the Great Powers shows clearly not only how deeply events in the Balkans affect the relations between the Great Powers, but how fatally they may disturb them. For the future the decisive factor is that, in place of European Turkey with its political life grown passive, States have arisen which give proof of an unusually active vitality. It is of the utmost importance to all of us that this vitality of theirs should be as effective in the work of peace as it has been in war, and that the Balkan countries should have before them a period of new prosperity in close economic and cultural harmony with their neighbours and with the rest of the States of Europe. They will then be an element of progress and peace in Europe. But, still, one thing remains beyond doubt. Should a European conflagration ever break out in which Slavs and Germans are opposed, it will mean a disadvantage for the Germans that the place in the system of the balance of power which has hitherto been occupied by Turkey in Europe is now partly occupied by the southern Slav States. This displacement in the military political situation on the Continent has been preparing for some time, and now that it has taken place in an unexpectedly large measure we should not be acting conscientiously if we refused to draw conclusions from it. In conclusion, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that Germany's relations with the Russian and French Governments were friendly. In doing so he frankly admitted the difficulties that surrounded them from the fact that the victories of the Slavonic Balkan States had been hailed in certrin circles as victories of the Slavonic as opposed to the German idea. It was the fact that the chances of the Cabinets of the Powers forming a centre of war-like aspirations had diminished. No responsible statesman would dream of frivolously putting a match to the powder barrel, although, as the power of public opinion had increased the pressure within that public opinion of the most violent elements had also increased. He put a high estimate, on the guarantees for peace residing in the Triple Alliance; nevertheless Germany had to be on her guard as no other country had. Finally he declared that it was to compulsory military service that Germany owed her regeneration, and he asked that it should be preserved unimpaired. No nation had been ruined by exhausting itself in strengthening its defensive force, but others had become decadent by neglecting their defences for luxury. Let them be guided by the one idea: "If anyone threatens our hearth and home, then we are ready to the last man."

RECEPTION OF CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The speech by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, has been received throughout Germany much more favourably than was expected. Foreign newspaper comment also comes somewhat as a surprise, for it was feared that the unusual directness of the speech might have provoked some awkward attacks from the Press of France and Russia. On the whole, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg finds more important objections offered to his review of the European situation in the few Berlin newspapers which attack him than in the totality of the foreign Press. Two points have been especially chosen for criticism. The Chancellor's remark that the Germanic people might soon be compelled to fight the Slavonic race is considered by many as neither tactful as regards Germany's Austrian ally (which is now quite a semi-Slavonic empire), nor as answering to the real nature of things, since very important differences exist between sections of the Slavonic race, as evinced by the recent remark of an Austrian Polish deputy that most Poles would welcome an occasion for crossing swords with Russia. The Chancellor's other remark concerning the importance of a Chauvinistic minority under a democratic Government has been made the subject of many rather obvious jokes to-day but this is no reason why the Chancellor should be anything but satisfied with the reception of his speech in general. Interest in the Army Bill has now sunk almost to 'nil. In the debate in the Reichstag on Tuesday several party leaders spoke without arousing more than a few faint cheers from their supporters. Perhaps the most interesting speech was that of the Conservative leader Count von Kanitz who described the Bill as a first-class move in favour of peace. Count von Kanitz, referring to England, said that apparently she no longer doubted Germany's desire for peace. He was sorry that England was considering the question of the abandonment of her naval superiority in the Mediterranean in favour of another Power. He hoped the change would not be unfavourable to Great Britain. The withdrawal of great part of the British Fleet from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, Count von Kanitz went on, would be of no advantage to Germany for Great Britain's predominance in the Mediterranean could only benefit Germany's commercial interests and Germans must regret that she should renounce it.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE SPEECH.

The speeches of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, in the Reichstag and Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons afford matter for much discussion in the Press and in diplomatic circles in Paris and come very opportunely at a moment when the attitude of the French Government on the Montenegrin question and the necessity for the prolongation of French military service from two to three years were being much criticised by political adversaries of the present Cabinet. The words of the British and German statesmen dissipate all misconception, and the presence of French ships at the naval demonstration is now understood in the light of Sir Edward Grey's statement that the conclusion of an agreement regarding Albania and Skutari was essential to the peace of Europe, and, in his opinion, was come to just in time to maintain peace amongst the great Powers. On the whole, everything said by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg in support of the necessity for increased German armaments applies equally to France, and whilst pleading for the German Army Bill the Chancellor is considered to have pleaded at the same time the cause of French three years' military service. Whilst it is admitted that great services have been rendered to peace and international diplomacy by the attitude of England—although it has led inevitably to a slight sacrifice of French individual sentiment—the French Press has a difficulty in concealing a certain amount of irritation at the wolf-and-lamb aspect which the German Chancellor cynically endeavours to give to the armament question, and at the scarcely diplomatic tone of many of his remarks concerning French character and actions. These are considered particulary out of place after the extra-courteous treatment shown to the airship Zeppelin and her crew, but French dignity forbids treating such pin-pricks as serious.

COMPENSATION TO MONTENEGRO.

Foreign Office organs in Vienna state that Austria has no official knowledge of proposals respecting compensation for Montenegro, and that consequently, the Ambassadors' Conference cannot be discussing the question. It is certain, however, that an active interchange of views is being carried on by the various European capitals about this expedient for a quick settlement of the Skutari difficulty. It is supposed to have originated in Rome, and to have been approved by Russia, and to be by no means spurned at Cetinje. According to Italian reports, the latest form of the suggested compensation is a strip of fertile land between Lake Skutari and the right bank of the Boyana, together with a loan of £800,000 from the Powers to enable Montenegro to drain this part. The Vienna Press raises the cry that compensation must not be at the cost of Albania. Meanwhile the attack on Skutari appears to be suspended. Telegrams from the Adriatic announce that the blockade of the Montenegrin coast began this morning. Currency is given here to a report from Belgrade that Servia has ceased fighting at Skutari, and is withdrawing her troops.

ANGLO-GERMAN FLEETS.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" is responsible for a report which is arousing great interest to the effect that Mr. Churchill's suggestion for a "holiday year" in international naval shipbuilding will soon be followed by more definite proposals. The "Tagliche Rundschau" says that the British Cabinet intends to propose to Germany, after the conclusion of peace in the Balkans either this spring or autumn, to cancel the entire shipbuilding programme for the year 1914-15. The idea is, the "Tagliche Rundschau" proceeds, that Mr. Churchill shall be delegated personally to conduct the negotiations in Berlin. This report is given some credence, since many interpreted the recent statement of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, that the German Government would await some more definite proposal, as an indication that something more definite had already been informally proposed. Otherwise the idea, as the "Tagliche Rundschau" sketches it, appears to be a decidedly inadvisable move at the present juncture. The general feeling is that more haste means less speed. It should be quite understood that the proposal was received in Berlin in a very different spirit from the undoubted sign of good will accompanying it. As Mr. Churchill advanced it, the proposal would undoubtedly favour Great Britain more than Germany. Moreover Mr. Churchill as a special Ambassador certainly cannot be promised a favourable or popular reception in Berlin where his words describing the German fleet as a "luxury" are quoted and requoted week after week as an example of British blundering. It will certainly be difficult to pursuade popular opinion to accept the idea of a year's naval holiday, with any seriousness unless it is given much more practical appearance. For example, a retired naval officer suggests that all that would be possible would be that both countries should cancel the equivalent of one year's building between now and 1916-17. The acceptance of such a proposal, he argued, would allay suspicions such as are now prevalent that one country would be assenting in consequence of its own embarrassment, with hopes of gaining where it could not gain through other means. It is amusing to note that the "Tagliche Rundschau" denounces the proposal which it announces by means of a couple of arguments which are totally contradictory. In the first place it says cancelling a year's naval shipbuilding would mean in England (where ships are laid down many months after the credits are voted) the loss of only a couple of months, whereas Germany, laying down her ships almost immediately after the credits are voted, would lose ten months. Yet according to the "Tagliche Rundschau" this two months' holiday would be fully sufficient to relieve the British yards from the congestion with which, as German reports persistently state, they are afflicted.

THE KAISER'S PUNCTUALITY.

An anecdote is one of the many new biographical studies of the Kaiser which are now appearing in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his succession has apparently hitherto escaped publication. It shows the German Emperor in the light of a genial yet strict exacter of punctuality. The Kaiser himself is as punctual as an observatory clock, it has several times been remarked, and the figure of speech is by no means as exaggerated as many might believe. His right to exact punctuality of others is therefore one of the best. Some time ago, the anecdote goes, the Emperor heard that a captain in one of the Guards regiments at Potsdam had fixed the regulation hour of schooling for his men at the early hour of six. The Kaiser not only doubted the fitness of having the lesson hour so early in the day, but he was also sceptical about the ability of a popular young officer to keep up the rather exacting standard of early rising which he had set for himself. One day the Emperor walked into the barrack-room at six o'clock. The captain was not there, but the Emperor showed neither annoyance nor surprise. He asked where the lesson was to be found in the books, and without more ado, to the mingled anxiety and delight of the men, he took the lesson in hand and explained the passage in history which was the subject of the day. It was nearly seven o'clock when the captain showed himself. The Kaiser returned his salute and made no allusion to his crestfallen countenance, but handed him the lesson-book after pointing out how far the class had got, and then left the room. Nothing more was said or heard about the incident until a few days later, when the captain received a handsome alarm clock—evidently from the Kaiser. What the officer wrote in his letter of thanks for the gift is not recorded.

MR. MATHESON LANG has received an invitation from Sir Herbert Tree to appear as "Charles Surface" in a revival of "The School for Svandal," at His Majesty's Theatre, on the termination of his season with "Westward Ho." The revival, which is to be on the usual sumptuous lines associated with His Majesty's Theatre, is to have a remarkable cast, including Sir Herbet Tree as "Sir Peter Teazle," Mrs Phillis Neilson-Terry as "Lady Teazliss and Mr. Matheson Lang as "Charles," Surface."

BULGARIANS' SUDDEN MOVE.

DIFFICULT OF INTERPRETATION.

TERMS OF MEDIATION OF THE POWERS.

AUSTRIA INCLINED TO ACT ALONE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 25.

The Powers, having received favourable replies to their proposed mediation, have now invited the belligerents to negotiate preliminaries of peace among themselves.

This procedure has surprised the Balkan Allies, who expected that the Powers would draw up terms of peace and submit them to the belligerents.

SKUTARI.

PROBLEM EXPECTED TO BE SOLVED.

LONDON, April 26.

Reuter learns that the Ambassadors, yesterday, discussed the question of Skutari. The result of their deliberations may be summed up as follows, in the words of a diplomatist:—"The spirit of conference was such that with the exercise of patience we shall certainly turn the corner safely."

It was added that the discussion emphasised the absolute unanimity and unswerving resolution of the Powers to uphold their decisions. There was an entire absence of any desire for hasty action. It is expected that King Nicholas will be notified officially in a few days that he must give up Skutari. Meanwhile, fresh instructions will be telegraphed to the fleet to extend the blockade and make it absolute.

It is denied that Austria suggested giving a limit of 48 hours, as reported in Vienna.

BERLIN, April 26.

In the Reichstag, to-day, Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, said that Germany and the other Powers had intimated that the capture of Skutari in no way altered the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors that Skutari should belong to Albania.

The last conference had decided to call upon King Nicholas to evacuate the city. If Montenegro did not comply, further steps would be considered.

BULGARS LEAVING SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, April 26.

The 7th Bulgarian Artillery, which was quartered here has been urgently recalled to Serres, and proceeded there this morning. The 14th Infantry proceeds to Serres in three days.

The delay is supposed to be due to the necessity of assuring the withdrawal of everything Bulgarian, including the Posts and Telegraphs.

LONDON, April 27.

Reuter states that the withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from Salonika is regarded in London with anxiety. It is not regarded as indicating a modification of the Bulgarian attitude on the subject of Salonika; possibly, rather the alarm of the Bulgarians at the concentration of the Greek forces in the neighbourhood.

It is not believed, however, that a rupture is immiuent.

THE AUSTRIAN ATTITUDE.

VIENNA, April 27.

Count von Berchtold and General von Hoetzendorff, the Minister for War, had an urgent conference with the Emperor yesterday evening, lasting two hours. It is stated that if the Powers fail to agree on united action by Monday, Austria will act alone.

It is reported that Germany has promised support in all circumstances.

A semi-official, "Fremdenslatt," discussing the question of Scutari, says: "If Austria is to be really tranquilised, something more will be required than a platonic declaration of the unanimity of the Powers. Their good-will must be translated into acts without delay. Constant talk abroad of compensation for Montenegro makes an especially bad impression. Europe's political and military prestige has been injured by the fall of Scutari. If the Powers are indifferent to this check, Austria cannot follow them. The minimum she requires is the presentation to Cetinje of a demand by the Powers for the immediate evacuation of Scutari and, in the event of the refusal, the adoption of military measures to compel compliance. Any back-hanging from this minimum on the part of Europe will excite dissatisfaction and bitterness in Austria, which it will be to the interests of Europe to prevent."

The Ottoman Consulate-General in Bombay received the following telegram from the Foreign Office at Constantinople, yesterday:—

"Sublime Porte, Constantinople, 26 April, 1913.—Owing to the exhaustion of all provisions, Essad Pacha was obliged to evacuate the Fort of Scutari and deliver the fortress to the Montenegrin Commandant under certain conditions. Essad Pacha will proceed towards Saint Jean de Medua and Tirane with the Corps Nizamie (regulars), Redife (reservists of the first class), and the Mustahfez (reservists of the second class), taking with them quick firing guns, mountain guns and all ammunition."

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose, for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat cand regulated to a nicety impossible with solid afel.

CHINESE MURDER.

THE KILLING OF SUNG AT SHANGHAI.

YUAN-SHIH-KAI IMPLICATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 26.

The Governor of Kiansu has telegraphed to the President, the Premier, the Deputies and Governors of the Provinces, giving details of correspondence between the Premier's secretary, named Hung, and a man named Jung, the latter, of whom is charged with instigating the murder of ex-Minister Sung at Shanghai on March 20th.

The letters tend to show that Yuan-Shih-Kai was implicated in murder.

RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE.

GOING HOME VIA THE EAST.

LONDON, April 26.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, has presented his letters of recall and bidden farewell to President Wilson.

Mr. Bryce will return to England, *via* Japan and China.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Mr. Bryce, yesterday, bade farewell to the United States in an address before the Pilgrims' Society. He said he was convinced that all questions between the United States and Great Britain were capable of peaceable adjustment for all time. No two peoples were so appointed by Providence to be friends.

A STEAMER SUNK.

COLLISION IN A FOG WITH A LINER.

LONDON, April 25.

Twelve of the crew of the steamer "Shahzada," which sank off Tarifa while on a voyage from Cambay, have arrived at Plymouth.

They say that the "Shahzada" collided in the dense fog with the Norwegian steamer "Glitra," four times her size, and sank in less than forty-five minutes.

THE "IMPERATOR."

BENZINE EXPLOSION ON BOARD.

LONDON, April 26.

Eight men were injured by a benzine explosion on the new Hamburg-Amerika liner "Imperator," in the River Elbe. Two of them have since died and three others are dying.

The "Imperator" had previously run aground, but was got off safely.

SCULLING.

RETIREMENT OF ARNST.

SYDNEY, April 26.

The sculler Arnst, has decided to retire. He has purchased a motor-launch, and will become a professional-fisherman.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, April 12.

Harry Pearce, who is to row Ernest Barry for the sculling championship of the world, arrived in London yesterday. He is in good health.

CHINESE LOAN CONTRACT.

PEKING, April 26.

The loan contract is completed, and bankers expect that it will be signed to-day. It is understood that the price is nominally eighty-nine.

Japan has waived her claims to the appointment of an adviser. British, Russian, French and German advisers have been appointed.

NEW PETROLEUM FIELD.

BUENOS AYRES, April 26.

It is officially announced that a vast petroleum field has been discovered in the province of Salta.

PRAYER FOR CHINA.

MELBOURNE, April 26.

The churches in Australia are offering prayers for the Chinese Parliament and people, in response to the appeal of the missionaries in China.

RECORD DISTANCE FLIGHT.

LONDON, April 26.

M. Gilbert, the French aviator, flew from Paris to Vittoria, a distance of 534 miles, in 503 minutes. This is a record.

BELGIAN STRIKE.

The Belgian Consul has received, from his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, the following telegram:—

Foreign Office, Brussels, 24th April 1913.—The General Committee of the Labour Party has voted to-day the immediate termination of the strike. The normal condition of work in the Docks at Antwerp is definitively assured."

THE ninth edition of Dr. Neve's Guide to Kashmir has just been published by the "Civil and Military Gazette" Press at Lahore.

OPIUM SITUATION.

STOCKS AT TREATY PORTS.

DECREASE IN ABSENCE OF IMPORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, April 26.

General Chang, one of Yuan Shih-K'ai's military advisers and President of the National Opium Prohibition Union, who is an earnest Christian, has left for England at the request of the English anti-opium societies, who are desirous of learning exactly what the Chinese are doing in their present difficulties, and the state of popular feeling as to the effect of the anti-opium measures on the relations between Britain and China.

The special object of the mission is to support the movement to terminate the export of Indian opium. The stocks of opium in the treaty ports are rapidly decreasing, as Indian imports have temporarily ceased. The anti-opium societies desire the permanent cessation of these imports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

In connection with the sales of certificated opium at Hongkong and Shanghai from 1st February to 19th April, 3,520 chests were sold presumably at rates, which satisfied the holders. On the latter date 4,660 chests were still in hand at Hongkong and 18,636 at Shanghai. The progress in the disposal is slow, but it seems though it will take a long time that the whole of the stocks will be sold. At any rate reduction from 26,816 chests to 23,296 in about seven weeks gives cause for satisfaction.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

HOPEFUL SPEECH ON CANADA'S FUTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 26.

The Duke of Connaught was the guest of the Canada Club in London, last night.

In his speech, he said that he hoped that if the health of the Duchess permitted he would return to Canada for another year. He spoke most hopefully of the future of Canada, and advocated the making of roads as an alternative to railways, in view of motor traffic.

THE DUCHESS'S HEALTH.

LONDON, April 26.

The Duchess of Connaught passed a disturbed night, and is not so well as before.

AMERICAN LEGISLATORS GET A SHOCK.

THEIR VESSEL HIT BY 800lbs. SHELL.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Telegrams report that the American warships "Monitor" and "Talahassee" during target practice at Delaware Cape mistook in the haze the gun-boat "Dolphin" for the target. The latter vessel was struck in the rigging by an 800lbs. shell.

The "Dolphin" had a party of Senators and Congressmen on board. The shell exploded near them, drenching the legislators with spray.

INDIAN RAILWAY STOCK.

LONDON, April 26.

The underwriters of the two and half millions four per cent Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway debentures have been saddled with 90 per cent of the issue.

COVERED COURT TENNIS.

LONDON, April 27.

In the finals of the Lawn Tennis (covered court) Championship at Queen's Club Davson beat Larsen, Denmark, in the singles, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

In the doubles Lamb and Gore beat Davson and Mavrogordato, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1.

DEATH OF RAJAH OF TEHRI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

H. H. Raja Sri Kirti Sah, K.C.S.I. of Tehri, died of apoplexy at Tehri yesterday. The deceased was only thirty-nine, and was nominated a member of the U. P. Legislative Council. His illness was only of a couple of days duration and His Highnes passed away before the Civil Surgeon of Mussoorie and Dehra Dun, who had been summoned, could arrive.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENGALORE, Apr. 27.

The death of Lt.-Col. A. T. Patch, I.M.S. (occurred), at his residence, "Eccles Court", this afternoon, after protracted illness.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

STATEMENT BY THE SOCIETY.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 27.

In reply to the criticisms which the Amalagamated Society of Railway Servants has made on attempts to prevent a strike, Mr. C. H. Rogers writes:—"We have already appealed to the Chairman of the Railway Board in this and in other cases; for instance, the case in which local guards on the G. I. P. Railway were ordered to check passengers' tickets. This entailed leaving the brake-van, which was against the rules; and despite the fact that the safety of the public was being jeopardised by the absence of a guard from the brake-van, the Chairman of the Railway Board did not even, as much as acknowledge our telegram and letter to him on this point. In the present case on the M. and S. M. Railway, we have telegraphed three times to the Chairman, of the Railway Board, and he has not thought fit to acknowledge these telegrams. For aught we know, no action has been taken by the Chairman of the Railway Board. The aim and object of the Society is to seek redress by means of representation and arbitration; failing these what are we to do? Throughout we have tried to prevent a strike, and this fact can be substantiated by the perusal of the Society's paper, the *Railway Times*."

The General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants gives notice that, in the event of a strike, serious measures will be taken to inquire into the conduct of any member who, by any action or inaction, causes or tends to cause damage to persons or property, in which case the Society does not hold itself responsible or liable. Immediately the strike is announced, the men will merely cease work and withdraw from the premises of the railway stations. Arrangements are being made by the Society for the entertainment of the strikers throughout the period that the relationship between the employers and the employed are strained. Each member will get that monetary support from the Society to which he is entitled under the revised rules.

MODERATE ADVICE.

A retired railway man, interviewed in regard to the threatened strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, said: "My sympathies, as a working man, are certainly with the men. But if I were asked whether they should strike, I would unhesitatingly say, 'Don't play with fire.' Some of the grievances are indeed real, and if properly placed before the Agent, he would meet the men's demands. I hear that orders have already been passed bringing the drivers of twenty years' service and over on a covenanted scale. The fact is that the Agent's hands are tied with regard to certain matters, and in these reference has to be made to the Home Board, and delay must take place. It is this delay which makes the men, what I would call, restive."

Asked whether there would really be a strike, he said:—"Unless the Agent sanctions the increase of salary demanded by the Traffic Department, the men will go out on the 1st of May, as threatened by the notice issued by the solicitors of the Amalgamated Society. It surprises me most that the Indian section of employees is more anxious to strike than the European and Eurasian section, and if this is so, the strike will certainly demoralise the entire working of the railway system. I would suggest that the Agent should climb down and sanction the increase demanded. If the resources of the railway company cannot afford a large increase in wages, I would suggest in the first place that the post of District Loco Superintendent and his office should be abolished, and secondly, that passenger fares all round should be increased."

Continuing, he said,—"I should be really sorry if the men did go on strike, for the Agent is indeed a very good superior and invariably sympathises with the men in their troubles."

"I am not sure," he said, "whether the Engineering Department will join in the strike movement."

The ticket collectors in Madras do not appear to be in sympathy with the threatened strike.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

KHOST VALLEY TRIBESMEN OUT OF HAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 26,

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent reports that the Amir recently made a tour of inspection from Jellalabad to Asmar on the eastern border of Kafiristan. The military road was found to be in an unsatisfactory state and orders were issued for the repairs of the various bridges and the proper maintenance of the roadway.

The correspondent also confirms the recent rumours that the tribesmen in the Khost Valley are out of hand, and that a punitive expedition against them is contemplated at Kabul. The civil administration of Khost seems to have broken down completely and the collection of revenue has become impossible. Sardar Nasrullah Khan has apparently been empowered to make the necessary arrangements for re-establishing the Amir's authority among the tribesmen.

CHINESE IN INDIA.

DISTURBANCES IN CALCUTTA.

OBSERVANCE OF DAY OF PRAYER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 26.

There was a fresh disturbance last night among the rival Chinese clubs. The police had to patrol the Chinese quarter of Calcutta during the whole night. Both sides appeared to-day before the Police Commissioner, who informed them that if they intended to continue their tactics it would be necessary to deport them to China as undesirable aliens. The police will make an application to the Magistrate for process to bind over both parties.

As requested by the President of the Chinese Republic, to-morrow has been set apart for special services in Christian churches for the guidance of the new Chinese Parliament. The movement has been largely taken up in England and special litanies have been prepared. In connection with this movement, a special service will be conducted in the Old Mission Church at a quarter to eight in the morning. Although the service is of course for Anglicans, the Chinese of Calcutta have heard of it and have declared their intention of attending. It is hoped that the consequent meeting will have the effect of producing friendlier feelings between the two rival parties in Calcutta.

MAHARAJA'S BIG GAME BAG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

The Maharaja of Datia is now on his way to India from East Africa, where he had been on a five months' shooting expedition. He is reported to have made bags of thirty-four lions, besides getting a very fine buffalo head and an exceptionally large hippopotamus.

ROAD-MAKING IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

The withdrawal of the survey and road-making parties on the northern frontier of Assam will have to be expedited as the rains have set in unusually early.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 26.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Gillan resigns the post of additional membership in the Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr Loken Petit resigns the Civil Service.

Rai Chuni Lall Bose Bahadur officiates as Chemical Examiner, Bengal, vice Major Windsor, I. M. S. on ten months' leave.

Major Nutt, I.M.S., is confirmed in the United Provinces and Capt. Lloyd, I. M. S., temporarily goes to the Central Provinces for civil employment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Baddeley officiates as Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Major Pennington granted seven months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Findlay Shirras of the Educational Service reverts to Bengal.

Mr. W. Alder is posted as Account-ant-General Punjab.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak, Deputy Account-ant-General, Bengal, is granted two months' leave.

PUBLIC-WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. P. Russell, officiating Secretary, Public-Works Department, Government of India, is promoted Chief Engineer.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Higkey officiates as superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Assam, vice Mr. Harris granted six months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lalkaka, Assistant Collector of Customs, is transferred from Bengal to Madras.

Rules and orders regarding rates of postage, money orders, registration, value payable, etc., are published in the current issue of the "Gazette of India."

Mr. Hutchinson, C. S., officiates in the 1st grade of Postmaster-General and holds charge of the N.-W. Frontier Province.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. K. Briscoe are placed under the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sanction has been given to a metre-gauge line from Nidamangalam to Maunargudi in the South Indian Railway.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 25.

A fire occurred to-day in Belighata Jute Mill and did damage to the extent of Rs. 30,000 before it was extinguished. This mill was bought a little over a year ago, by the Maharaja of Durbhunga and Messrs. James Luke and Sons were the managing agents.

Major-General C. A. Anderson is appointed to a Divisional Command in India and is posted to the Lucknow Division, vice Lieutenant-General Sir B. Mahon.

COMPANIES' BILL.

AMENDMENT OF ACT OF 1913.

TO COME INTO FORCE NEXT APRIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 26.

The text of the Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill is published this morning in the *Gazette of India*. The statement of the objects and reasons, says that the object of this Bill is to supplement the Indian Companies Act of 1913, in respect of certain matters relating to the internal management of companies. This supplemental legislation was considered desirable by the Select Committee on the latter Bill, in view of the system to a large extent peculiar to India, by which some companies are managed by firms of managing agents, whose relationship to the companies they manage is different from that of a director to his company in England. The Select Committee was of the opinion that, in view of the intrinsic importance of these provisions and the fact that they had not been formally before the country, they should be circulated before taking their place in law. The provisions of this Bill were designed to secure, firstly, that every company should have directors; secondly, that the majority of the directors of every company should be independent of the managing agents, exception being made in the case of private companies and of companies in which the managing agents themselves held a predominant voting power; thirdly, that interested directors should disclose their interest in contracts to the other directors, and, in the case of contracts appointing managing agents or any variations of such contracts, to the shareholders; fourthly, that in the case of contracts by agents of a company, other than a private company in which the company is an undisclosed principal, a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract should be made and communicated to the company. It was proposed that this Bill should come into operation on the same date as the Indian Companies Act, 1913, namely, on the 1st April, 1914.

BENGAL COMMERCE.

PUBLICATION OF MINUTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

The minutes of the meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with Hon. Mr. Clark, on April 9th, have just been published. On the question of the changes contemplated to enable the Government of India to keep in touch with commerce, the President, Mr. Monteath, referred to the Home Department's letter of October 26th last as forecasting further changes. Mr. Clark replied that nothing more was contemplated than extensive tours by the Commerce Member and the diversion of the Commercial Intelligence Department. The committee regretted this.

Regarding the Calcutta Director of Commercial Intelligence, the committee considered that an Indian Civilian would be more successful than a man trained in commerce.

On the gold coinage question the committee reiterated their regret that the Chambers of Commerce were not consulted. Mr. Clark stated that the reserved clauses of the Companies Act would be circulated for criticism prior to the Incorporation Act. The committee's proposal that the bulk of the work of the Imperial Legislative Council should be undertaken during the Simla session, and select committees on commercial bills should meet in commercial centres, had been deferred in consideration of the illness of the Viceroy.

Regarding the proposed committee to consider Calcutta railway and port facilities, the majority of the Chamber committees favoured a large and fully representative body rather than a small body.

ATTOCK DACOITIES.

KHATRI SHOT DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 26.

A Punjab Government communique reports that a daring dacoity took place in the village Bela, in Attock District, on the 9th of April, the victim being Thakur Singh Khatri. The dacoits were armed with guns and knives, and were all Mahomedans. The villagers offered resistance, and in a scuffle a Khatri was shot dead. Two dacoits were eventually secured and the others escaped. In recognition of the courage and neighbourly feeling, irrespective of creed, displayed by the villagers, some of whom were injured, the Punjab Government is considering the granting to them of a substantial reward. A suitable presentation will also be made to a brave Hindu woman who attempted to shut in the dacoits.

MIRAGE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

A small, though pretty, mirage may be seen at almost any time of the day in Calcutta just now. It always appears in one place, the north end of the Red Road now regarded as the hottest thoroughfare in the city of Calcutta. On entering the south end of the road there appears in the distance what seems to be a pool of water, reflecting the Old Court Horse Street and the traffic in the foreground, the detail of the buildings, even of St. Andrew's Church, which is nearly a mile from the spot, being particularly clear.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

CAPTAIN SPITTA'S DEFENCE.

FORGED SIGNATURES OF ONE OF HIS WITNESSE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 26.

After the case for the prosecution had been was closed, Captain Spitta handed in a written statement assuring the Court that he was absolutely innocent of any charges made against him in the three charge-sheets. He absolutely denied having ever used any blank cheques for the purposes alleged by Mahomed Areef. He challenged and positively refuted Areef's statement that his chits were not for Mahomed Areef to borrow moneys. It was true that he was in pecuniary difficulty, being married. He assured the Court that he had not in any way lived beyond his means. The story that he was concerned in the misapplication of Government money was absolutely false. He was absolutely certain that he obtained the Commanding Officer's permission to use Form "E" as he did. The charge that he uttered a false document was also false. Mahomed Areef was an able head clerk, so he relied upon him. He now regretted, unfortunately when it was too late, that he should have trusted himself to such an arch scoundrel as Mahomed Areef, and here again he threw himself on the mercy of the Court. Lastly he again repeated that he was innocent of one and all the charges against him, and had he for a moment suspected that any fraud was being perpetrated he would have been the first to take an initiative to stop it.

Major E. A. Payne, Deputy Comptroller, Military Accounts, examined for the defence, was shown sixteen letters purporting to bear his signature. After a careful scrutiny, he said, they were all forgeries.

The evidence of Mrs. Spitta was then recorded *in camera*.

Lieut. B. S. Stone, 88th Carnatic Infantry, examined for the defence deposed that he had never seen anything to indicate that Capt. Spitta was living beyond his means. Capt. Spitta was friendly with the Jemadar-Adjutant because he knew the language so well. But the friendship was not marked. He was not on the sames term of friendship with Mahomed Areef as he was with the Jamadar Adjutant, for one was a clerk, and the other was a native officer.

Drum-Major G. Williams said Mahomed Areef was a rich man. He said so because Areef was always well dressed, and his wife used to be decked with jewels.

This closed the evidence for the defence, and counsel for the defence then addressed the Court at length on behalf of the accused.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 26.

Lieutenant Windeler, 73rd Infantry, is transferred to the 83rd Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Palin, Commanding 15th Sikhs, is transferred as Commandant, 14th Sikhs.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Hill is appointed Commandant, 15th Sikhs, and Major Gordon becomes 2nd in Command of that regiment.

Captain T. B. Skinner, 54th Pioneers, is appointed to the Nayar Brigade.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major Savi, 90th Punjabis, and Major Basevi, 91st Punjabis, as Commandant and 2nd in Command, respectively, of the 90th Punjabis. Captain Minniken, 76th Punjabis, is appointed to the Malay States Guides.

Major General C.A. Anderson is appointed to a Divisional Command in India and is posted to the Lucknow Division, vice Lieutenant General Sir B. Mahon. Colonel A.L. Lindesay, I.A., succeeds Colonel Johnstone as Assistant Quartermaster General, Meerut Division.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, etc.

Capt A. E. Molesworth, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, assumed command of Bellary Station.

Lieut A. R. Mellis, 10th Jats, is appointed S, S. O. Hyderabad, Sind.

Major M. C. Nangle, Brigade Major, Rangoon Brigade, is transferred to Mandalay Brigade.

Major F. E. Buchanan, Brigade Major, Mandalay Brigade, is transferred to Rangoon Brigade.

Lieut J. D. Mackenzie, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, to be S. S. O. Shwebe.

Lieut H. T. Rohde, 89th Punjabis, to be S. S. O. Meiktila.

Lieut H. O. Sutherland, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer, Indore.

REGIMENTAL.

98th Infantry.—Capt D. S. George, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, is transferred as Double Company Officer.

66th Punjabis.—Lieut J. L. C. Dempster to be Adjutant.

1-10th Gurkhas.—2nd Lieut J. H. Williams to be Double Company Officer.

91st Punjabis.—Major T. K. Gaskell to officiate as Commandant. Major R. J. Hilson to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

108th Infantry.—Major H. P. Strong, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major C. S. Fellows granted leave.

94th Russell's Infantry.—Major K. E. Nangle, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel R. G. Burton granted leave, and Capt. C. P. Nicolas, Double Company Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel T. M. Kirkwood Offg: as Commandant 88th Carnatic Infantry.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.—Capt. B. E. A. Pritchard, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Capt. G. H. Vaughan-Sawyer granted leave.

1st Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut-Colonel B. Trydell, Commandant 2nd Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieut-Colonel G. R. Row vacated.

ROUND THE TOWN.

A CASUAL CAUSERIE ON THE VANITIES OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 11.

"THE GIRL ON THE FILM."

It was bound to come, and naturally under whose better auspices than those of genial George Edwardes, at the Gaiety? Lest I seem cryptic I had better explain that by 'It' I mean the cinematograph musical comedy girl, who made her bow on Saturday night, last week; and naturally, quite half a dozen musical comedy producers are marvelling that they had not thought of it before. A new piece at the Gaiety is something of an event in town; for, where else will you find such lavish staging and such a constellation of pretty girls and also, needless to say, such an array of immaculate masculines in the stalls? Of course, at George Edwarde's theatre you do not expect anything brain-racking in the matter of a plot. So long as the music is tuneful, Connie Ediss and George Grossmith well provided with 'snappy' songs and plenty of pretty dresses, you are quite satisfied; and, as the libretto is taken from the German and no less than four composers have supplied the score, there is no reason to suppose that 'The Girl on the Film' will not emulate—even if she does not surpass—the long runs of her predecessors. What story there is principally concerns the adventures of fascinating Miss Emmy Wehlen, who, so that she may be in propinquity with the irresistibly debonair George Grossmith, dresses up as a boy—though they didn't really suit her—and then on the defection of the damsel cast for the Miller's daughter—when the great film is to be made—takes her place by pretending that she is a boy dressed as a girl. Rather involved, I am afraid, but that is the author's fault, not mine. There is a delightful scene where George Grossmith and his company enacting the story of 'Napoleon and the Miller's daughter' before the camera in a country village and discovered in the garden of a fiery Germanophote, called 'Clutterbuck.' After that, well you know the usual last act of the Gaiety piece, how each person finds that the other is somebody else just at the finale and pairs off with the one you knew he or she was looking for all the time. Naturally there is a 'haunting'—I fancy that is the correct expression—waltz melody which you will doubtless hear before long and several excellent duetts of the old and popular kind. They linger in one's memory for a few hours pleasantly, and then become terribly horrible, when the street boy has picked them up and whistle them all day. But one really unforgettable and wholly joyous thing is Miss Connie Ediss in a kind of 'Carmen' get up.

THE COMING OF SPRING.

Even the minor poets have been silent so far this season, which is a sure sign that the climatic arrangements here are not what they should be at this time of year. Truth to tell, we might be at the beginning of March instead of within a couple of weeks of the annual opening of the Royal Academy. In Bohemian London, particularly the Chelsea quarter, the talk is of nothing else but show pictures and the 'framers' are of course inundated with work. The three arts club is very full of hopefuls, only the portrait painters seem to be absent from the general throng—perhaps they are still busy endeavouring to catch the fleeting expression which makes or mars a likeness. Oh, how dull are the usual run of Academy portraits and Burlington House seems to get full and yet fuller of them every year. Corpulent provincial mayors and hard-featured so-called society-women, they smirk at us sicklily from the walls of every room. Only in Paris can they paint and appreciate the nude, save when it is adorned (I should say toned down) by a mermaid's tail on skilfully arranged draperies. I wonder when we shall overcome our peculiarly insular prudishness. Still there is some balm in Gilead—the Marlborough gallery has opened with an exhibition of 'Futurist' pictures by the Italian painter, Gino Severine, whose 'jigsaw' puzzle canvas of a dance at the Monico provided such a fund of conjecture and argument at last year's exhibition. The idea is, according to the followers of the cult, that the picture is not a mere representation of a scene in nature, but an expression of the personal emotions of the artist. From my point of view, which I do not deny may be frankly Philistine, I concur with Sir Herbert Tree's definition of it in a line from the 'Happy Island' (which by the way, came off on Wednesday, having failed to attract), and that is, "You make a mess and I make a guess."

A TRUE MYSTERY STORY.

One of the most amazing stories of the type that proves the assertion that 'Truth is (after all) stranger than fiction,' has recently been given publicity by Mr. Clement Shorter regarding the almost incredible adventure which befell two ladies—a mother and daughter—who arrived in Paris after a visit to the Near East. At the Gan de Lyon they took a closed carriage to their hotel, the luggage they had with them being placed on the outside of the vehicle. Amongst the impediments was a carpet bag which for security was placed by the driver under his feet. At the hotel they found that it was impossible to obtain two separate rooms close together, and eventually the mother agreed to take a room on the third floor, the daughter having one immediately above on the fourth floor, as the train journey had tired them, they decided to rest for a while, and that the daughter should come down and see that her mother was comfortable later—they had denied on the train. Shortly before midnight the younger woman having had a sleep, went downstairs to say 'good night,' as arranged, to her mother. She made her way to room 49 where she had left her mother only to find that not only was it empty but that it bore a totally different appearance to that in which she had previously seen the baggage deposited. She called a chambermaid who, to her absolute amazement, not only denied that the room had been engaged a few hours previously, but that any person answering to the girl's mother's description had entered the hotel. Naturally the girl was considerably upset as well as mystified and called for the manager. He came and in addition to upholding the chambermaid's story, sent for the 'coacher' who had driven the pair from the station, who also denied that anyone had accompanied the girl. Finally, the police were sent for the hotel register, searched for the signature made by the mother and daughter only to lead to the astounding discovery that, although the daughter's name appeared, no trace was to be found of the elder woman's signature. It was then that the girl fainted and was eventually taken to one of the hospitals for attention. On her recovery she returned to England still doubting whether she were insane or the victim of some dreadful hallucination. Here surely is matter enough to give thought to the astutest of amateur detectives. But the solution which only came out some considerable time afterwards is even more strange, though absolutely matter of fact and feasible. The story, so I hear, was told to Mr. Balfour, who at once arrived at the correct deduction. I wonder if any of the readers will have been equally successful. In any case this is what occurred.

WITH GOVERNMENT CONNIVANCE.

A very short time after the arrival of the pair, the elder woman was taken ill. A doctor was sent for; and on examination, pronounced her to be suffering from Bubonic Plague contracted at Constantinople. The doctor telephoned for the authorities who sent for more physicians, who confirmed the first man's diagnosis. To let the fact be made public meant ruin to the hotel and in addition, which to the authorities was of far greater moment, cause a panic in the city just at the time when the Paris exhibition had opened. It was decided, therefore, that the elder woman was never to have had any actual existence. The body—she had died within a few minutes of the arrival of the medical man—was taken away and cremated together with all her effects. The parlourmaid was bribed, also the driver of the carriage, and not only was the room furniture re-arranged, but the walls were entirely repapered. In addition any further possible trace was done away with by the deletion from the visitors' book of all mention of the unhappy woman's name, and it was not until a year afterwards that the girl found out the truth through the parlourmaid writing to her and making a full confession. Truly as gruesome a story as one could wish to encounter.

PLAYS OF THE WEEK.

There has been quite a crop of new plays this last fortnight, but none I think that will interest you particularly much. The most important, dramatically, is a Japanese drama, translated from the Hungarian of Melchoir Lengyll, who is also responsible for the authership of the "Happy Island," with the mise-en-scene laid in Paris. The title is 'Typhoon' and the theatre, the Haymarket, where Mr. Laurence Irwing is running a season. The death by Hari Kari of the hero produces a most unpleasantly gruesome thrill, in fact, the whole play is considerably above the average in strength. We have also renewed acquaintance with dear ill-starred Diel Heldar in the 'Light that Failed,' which Forbes Robertson has revised for a few shows at Drury Lane and has found the 'Gilbert Belling Torpenhow' of Mr. Aubrey Smith as entirely delightful as of yore. In the book if you remember, he was much more convincing than the hero himself and on the stage, well, as an American young woman in the audience, the other evening remarked, "He's sure just daisy!"

R. E. G.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The most attractive feature of the long-film programme at the Excelsior this week is the representation of the Grand National steeplechase. The reception which was accorded this picture by crowded houses on both Saturday and Sunday, left no doubt as to its popularity; and it is very evident that it will draw big houses all the week.

The "National" is always an exciting race; and this year in particular, it was made up of a series of magnificent jumps, narrow escapes and hard falls. Many cameras must have been employed in taking this film, with the result that the spectators in the theatre get a much more complete view of the race than those who were on the course itself. Out of the twenty-two starters, horse after horse comes down, the field gradually thinning as the jumps get more and more difficult, till only three horses are left in, Covert Coat finally romping home by a long lead. The other features of the film programme are excellent, one of the comic pictures in particular being most delightfully acted. The dramatic picture "The Rose of Thebes" is gorgeously mounted, the splendours of an Oriental court being faithfully reproduced, and the acting is very fine indeed. This film is by the Cines Co. of Rome, the producers of the great film "Quo Vadis?" which is shortly to be shown at the Excelsior. Then to complete this week's long programme, there are the Riedl Brothers, who seem to get even better on a closer acquaintance. They appear in an entirely new series of daredevil feats, and in their programme they include a series of most effective tableaux.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

The new programme on Saturday and Sunday was appreciated to the full by a large and appreciative audience. The newcomers, the Melbournes, did not take long to get into public favour. Their skit, a Sentry Box, acted by a soldier and a maid, was one of the funniest things that we have seen for some time, and resulted in one long laugh. Tom Melba, who says that he is not a comedian, but a humourist, appeared in evening dress and gave us a couple of excellent songs "Oh! Oh!! Oh!!!" and "The Wibbly Wobbly Walk." His cross talk with Miss Eileen (who accompanied him on the Piano) evoked rounds of applause. The pictures are a fine selection. The star film, 2,600 feet in length, was an exceptionally good piece of cinematography. One's interest is obtained right through the story and a most exciting incident is that in which Edith (the heroine) is seen in a lighthouse which is on fire with all chances of escape cut off. The blaze is seen from the shore and an aeroplane starts off to the rescue after circling round the lighthouse gradually draws nearer, Edith with great difficulty, grasps a rope that is trailing from the aeroplane and is hauled up into the machine and taken safely back to land. A taking comedy was seen in "A Modern Girl." The Triple Trapese act, Pathe's colours, was a splendid picture.

THE ALCAZAR.

Another double bill and a large house were seen on Saturday at this hall in Kalbadevi. A varied and interesting programme is given and Malle Lygie in her new dance, "The Silver Dance," provides a gorgeous spectacle. What this young lady can do with a few yards of silk is really marvellous and the lighting is perfect. Miss Dot Carey, the whirlwind dancer gave several of her best selections including a Spring Dance and a Ballet Dance. Her sister Cynthia sang two songs in fine style, and there is a suggestion of Vesta Victoria about her singing. In the double bill there were the Cinema De Luxe artistes. The Melbournes, with their most laughable sketch "The Sentry Box." Tom Melba is a man of many parts, and in all a decided success. Two dramas figure on the picture programme, one of these being "The Hand of Death." An excellent scenic picture was "Through the Highlands of Scotland." One sees Lock Lomond, Lock Katrine, The Trossachs, with the last dim mountains rising in the distance in majestic grandeur and the lakes below is a scene of exceptional beauty. Wiffles this week is responsible for the laughter portion of the pictures in "Sauce for the Goose." Pathe's Gazette has several interesting pictures of the world's doings in general, the picture of the King at Woolwich, at a military review being particularly good. An extra film exclusive to the Cinema is shown viz. The funeral of the late King of Greece, a most impressive picture to-night. The double bill will be repeated at the 10 o'clock performance and good support should be forthcoming during the week.

FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.

HINTS ON MOTOR DRIVING.

The advances which modern science has made during the last generation in the invention of machinery and mechanical appliances of all kinds, and also in the adaptation of these inventions to ordinary domestic life and occupations, has necessitated in the man and woman of to-day a knowledge of machines, and a skill in their use, which, elementary though it be, is yet very far in advance of that possessed by our grandfathers and their parents; and there can be little doubt that the area of application of machinery to domestic purposes will lend to further increase rather than to diminish in the near future, so that the civilized portion of the human race will need to develop more and more what we may term the mechanical sense. This mechanical sense has been stimulated during the last ten or twenty years by nothing more than by the Automobile, and we find to-day a very large number of ordinary people taking an intelligent and understanding interest in the mechanism of motor-cars, who, had it not been for the motor-car, would probably have remained as ignorant of mechanics as were their fathers and grandfathers.

It is not, however, so much of the development of the mechanical sense that we wish to write here, as of the development of certain other, shall we say, faculties, which result for the practice of Automobile driving on the road, especially in the streets of our large cities. For, every motorist of experience knows that quite apart from the knowlege of the working parts of the mechanism which he controls, there is also a good deal of road lore, of the tactics of the road, if the expression may be used, which it is necessary for him to study if he wishes to become a really skilled and safe driver.

THE MECHANICAL SENSE.

We have spoken, of the mechanical sense; there is also distinctly a driving sense, which can only be cultivated by practical experience on the road. This faculty has been rendered necessary by the increase in the speed of our traffic brought about by the introduction of automobiles. Let us explain what we mean: suppose for the sake of our argument that to make driving thoroughly safe, we assume that drivers should see obstacles or other vehicles, which they have to negotiate two seconds before they come abreast of the obstacle or vehicle. In the case of a horse-drawn vehicle travelling, let us say, at 10 miles an hour, this two seconds represents nearly 10 yards; in the case of an automobile travelling at 25 miles an hour, a speed by no means immoderate, two seconds represents about 25 yards; so that, in order to attain to the same measure of safety as that possessed by a horse-drawn vehicle, the driver of a motor-car must see, observe, and calculate, for two and a half times the length of road ahead of him than that the driver of the slower vehicle needs to do. The difficulty of driving this, moreover, is not adequately measured by the factor two and a half; for, the farther away objects are, the more difficult they are to see accurately; the force of this consideration will be the more apparent in the case of meeting vehicles which are travelling towards us at a speed corresponding to our own. Our limit of two seconds represents roughly 20 yards on the road in the case of two horse-drawn vehicles meeting one another, but in the case of two automobiles moving towards each other at 25 miles an hour each, the road-distance represented by two seconds is 50 yards. In the case of obstacles which spring into view suddenly and unexpectedly, such as a cyclist, for example, coming from a side road, at a given distance ahead of us, it is clear that the driver of a ten-mile-an-hour vehicle has two and a half times as long to think about what he is going to do as has the driver of a 25-mile-an-hour automobile.

THE PERCEPTIVE FACULTY.

All this means that the preceptive faculty of the driver of a motor-car needs to be intensified and quickened very considerably, if he is to maintain the same factor of safety in driving as that recognised by the average driver of a horse-drawn vehicle. To develop this faculty needs weeks or even months of experience of actual driving on the road, and it is most important that this fact should be thoroughly understood and grasped by anyone commencing to learn to drive an automobile. An illustration of the fact that the experienced driver of a car does observe more rapidly and more in advance than one not so experienced, may be given: drivers of automobiles must many times have had obstacles on the road ahead pointed out to them by a solicitous and well-meaning friend sitting beside them, who was afraid that perhaps they had not noticed the obstacle mentioned. The experience of the driver usually is, that not only has he seen the obstacle to which his attention has been drawn, several seconds before, and fully made up his mind how he intends to negotiate it, but he has also seen and made his calculations for the negotiating of several other obstacles ahead of this particular one, which his well-meaning, but less acutely observant friend, has not yet noticed at all.

SKILL AND NICETY.

It is this quickening of the preceptive faculty, and also of the power of accurately and rapidly gauging distances and velocities which contribute largely to the making of the really good driver, and which nothing but long practice on the road can give. The skill and nicety of judgment required to conduct a car speedily, safely, and with a minimum of discomfort to the occupants through streets crowded with vehicular traffic, is very considerable, and even those who drive regularly find that there is always something more to learn, always experiments which it is possible to introduce into their driving. It is, as a rule, the bad driver who takes risks, who cuts things fine, who frequently and rapidly alters his speed and makes much use of his brakes. The really skilful driver judges his distances and his time with such nicety that he nearly always has plenty of room, that he is not constantly checking his speed, and then accelerating again and that the use he makes of his brakes is reduced to a minimum. This latter point is one which makes considerable difference to the comfort of the passengers in the car, to whom nothing is more uncomfortable or more disturbing than the sensation of alternately being shot forward out of their seats as the brakes are applied and of being pushed from behind by the backs of their seats as the car is accelerated. Incidentally also, there is of course nothing, unless it be turning corners, which causes so much wear-and-tear of tyres as constant and rapid alteration in the velocity of the car.

TURNING CORNERS.

The turning of corners is an art in itself, and affords far more scope for the drivers' skill than the uninitiated might think. Like other arts, however, its secrets cannot be disclosed on paper; they are too subtle to be described in words, and need to be discovered by each one for himself, to be understood. There is as much difference between a well-turned and a clumsily-turned corner, as there is between a turn in skating well held and a turn badly held. Speaking generally, as much of the corner should be taken in the road one is leaving, as possible, and as little as possible in the road one is entering, so that one enters the new road nearly parallel with the line of its run; in this way one's speed on entering can be much greater, and one can take one's place in the stream of traffic with a minimum of inconvenience to the latter and to oneself. Through clumsy manipulation of his corner the bad driver strains his car and his tyres. Many people entertain the notion that rough roads, sharp stones, and so on, are the principal causes of injury to tyres; but, as a matter of fact, these agencies are as nothing compared with the strain thrown on the canvas backing of tyres in going round corners. When the direction of the vehicle is changed, the tendency is for it to continue in a straight line in its previous direction; hence the machine tends to shoot over to over side, as it were, its tyres, and thus sets up severe strain or stretch in the canvas of the latter. After many such strains or stretches the threads of canvas become gradually torn asunder and the tyre is ripe for burst. Skill in turning corners, therefore, so as to bring to bear upon the tyres a minimum of strain, is well repaid in its effect of keeping down one's tyre-bill.

ENTERING ROADS.

Care in entering a main road from a cross road or from a private drive, cannot be insisted on too strongly; for, it is from carelessness in this respect that a large percentage of accidents occur. The older and more experienced the driver, usually the more scrupulously careful he is in this particular, just as the more one has to do with gunpowder or other explosives, the more precautions one takes in their use. The experienced man knows the danger; the inexperienced underestimates the risks he is running, and is apt to come to grief through his ignorance. When emerging from a private drive or a small cross-road, especially if the corner one intends to take is partially or wholly "blind," one's car should be almost stationary. The horn should be sounded vigorously, and a careful look up and down in both directions should be taken before venturing further; any less careful course than this will surely lead to disaster some day; for one must never forget in driving a motor-car that others are not always quite as careful as one is oneself; the people one has to reckon with are not the careful ones; these are very easy to get on with; it is the careless, daring, inexperienced, and unskilful people who constitute the danger and for whom one must be ever ready and on one's guard.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

This brings us to what we feel sure every motorist of experience will agree is the golden rule for automobile-driving, the only possible golden rule which makes for absolute safety, or safety as absolute as is humanly possible. That rule is, to be prepared at any and every moment for the most unlikely, improbable, unexpected things to occur, and several of them at once to be ready to act should the other users of the road perpetrate the most foolish mistakes possible; to be prepared to bring one's car through safety, without inflicting any injury on other occupants of the road, should a horse bolt, should a gari-driver go mad or lose his head—a contingency not remotely improbable in this city of Bombay—should a foot-passenger stumble and fall down in the middle of the road, should the most harmless-looking individual suddenly resolve to bolt across to the other side of the road, even at the risk of his life, should the mechanism of one's own car suddenly go wrong, the clutch refuse however and the engine race, should in fact anything short of a miracle, and half a dozen things at once occur at the most unlikely and the most awkward and inconvenient moment possible. This sounds a large order, and so it is; but it is quite capable of being done after a suitable amount of experience, and it is, we repeat, the only golden rule for safety, and the ideal which every would-be driver should aspire, if he wishes to become master of his art. It is useless afterwards, and does not help to pay the repair bill in the least, to prove by the most flawless logic, how the other fellow was a hopeless fool and lost his head; people who lose their heads temporarily, and do the most irrational and insane things, are far from uncommon on our sheets, and it is well that anyone commencing to learn to drive should fully appreciate this fact and prepare himself accordingly.

A FEW OTHER HINTS.

A few other hints may be given, which will be useful to the tyro when he takes the wheel in his hands for the first time and trusts his life and his car to the dangers of the road. Be very careful when passing a tram which is stationary or only just moving; people are apt to rush out of, or into the tram, or to dart across the road just at the far side of the latter, most unexpectedly; and one needs the utmost vigilance to avoid cutting them down. Give trams under such conditions as wide a berth, therefore, as you can afford. Never omit to extend the arms or hand when turning a corner to the right, do the same for left handed corners as you can, or ask the occupant of the seat next to you to do so; failing this, hold the left hand diagonally upward above the shoulder. When stopping in a stream of traffic, especially when moving slowly in a long queue, warn the vehicle behind you by holding an arm vertically above the head. Slow down to a crawl over level-crossings. There are often serious irregularities in the surface which may injure your springs. When overtaking another vehicle of any kind, sound the horn just sufficiently to let the other driver know that you are there, and that you intend to pass him. This is an act of courtesy as well as of safety, which should not be omitted. When passing children's schools or playgrounds, or anywhere where there are a number of children on the road, do not consider yourself safe until every child has seen you. This rule was given to us by a chauffeur of much experience some years ago and our own practice has proved it sound. Children are utterly irresponsible and apt to do the most unexpected things, so that the only safe course is to make them hear and see you, and until this has happened, neither you nor they are safe. Do not try to dodge hens; by doing so you will only strain your tyres, make riding behind you uncomfortable, and not benefit the hens in the least. If a fowl intends to be run over, it will be run over, and your skill cannot prevent it; if it does not so intend, then it is quite capable of looking after itself and will save itself at the very last moment. For fowls are never too soon, but, with very rare exceptions indeed, always just in time. When driving over rough surfaces there is always one speed which produces a minimum of jolting to the car, to have either slower or faster than this speed will increase the discomfort and the jolting. The speed suitable in any particular case depends on the car, on its springs, on the number of occupants and on the kind of roughness of the road, and can only be learnt by experience. Finally a useful tip, well-known to motorists, for use when passing a car with dazzling headlights, may be added. After passing acetylene lamps, the eyes, as everyone knows, are apt to be so dazzled for a few moments, that one can scarcely see one's way at all, and is apt to run into danger. The best plan to shut one eye and let the other dazzle itself as much as it will; then when the bright lights have past, open the undamaged eye, and with it steer your way to safety until the other recovers.

A. E. P.

AUSTRALIA DAY.

LANDING AT BOTANY BAY.

HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

Captain Cook landed on the shores of Botany Bay on April 28, 1770, and the sheet of water received its name, because of the large number of new plants discovered on its shores by Sir Joseph Banks, the botanist, accompanying the expedition. Banks was afterwards president of the Royal Society, and he played a very important part in the foundation of New South Wales as a British colony. He also sent material help and encouragement to Captain Flinders, whose name is indissolubly connected with the early history of the Commonwealth and more particularly with the charting and naming of the chief creatures on the coast of South Australia. It was very largely through the influence and enthusiasm of Sir Joseph Banks, whose work in this regard has received, but very little recognition from Australians that a settlement was established so early on the east coast of the continent. The officials who accompanied Captain Phillip 18 years later, to round the new colony, were not men of similar energy or enterprise and in letters to England they jeered at the finest meadows in the world which were mentioned in the descriptions of Captain Cook considering that they had been "cruelly deceived" while one angry person referring to a statement by Sir Joseph Banks declared that "the country for several miles round the bay does not afford a spot large enough for a cabbage garden." That part of the country which lay between Botany Bay and Sydney Coves, Captain Phillip described as "a poor, sandy heath, full of swamps." Perhaps this pessimism on the part of Captain Phillip and his associates was due to the fact that they landed with a large band of convicts in the middle of January, and had to face the prospect of feeding and maintaining them, whereas Captain Cook and his companions arrived late in April, with a shipload of free men, well supplied with stores. A knowledge of the same land as it appears to-day is sufficient to show which parties were right in their descriptions, even if history had not declared in favor of Cook and Banks. When Sir Joseph Banks was examined as a witness before a committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1779, to enquire into the state of the gaols and the question of transportation, he spoke strongly in favour of Botany Bay as a field of operations, arguing that the soil and climate would soon enable a settlement to become self supporting. His evidence on the subject, it has been well said by Mr. G. B. Barton, "may be said to form the starting point of our history."

THE STARTING POINT.

Sir Joseph, in the course of his testmony, said:—"If the people formed among themselves a civil government, they would necessarily increase and find occasion for many European commodities, and it was not to be doubted that a tract of land such as New Holland, which was larger than the whole of Europe, would furnish matter of advantageous return." The committee, in their report, remarked, "That the plan of establishing a colony or colonies of young convicts in some distant part of the globe, and in new discovered country, where the climate is healthy, and the means of support attainable is equally agreeable to the dictates of humanity and sound policy, and might prove in the result advantageous both to navigation and commerce." It is interesting to remember that the great lexicographer, Samuel Johnson, was deeply interested in this new land, and that he had an interesting conversation with Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander concerning their explorations in the vicinity of Botany Bay. Indeed, he was so impressed by the importance of their work, that he expressed some desire to accompany Captain Cook on his second expedition and on February 27, 1772, he enclosed to Sir Joseph a latin motto for his "much-travelled" goat in a letter in which he expresses thanks for the information given. The lines translated into English run:—

In fame scarce second to the nurse of love,
This goat, who twice the world had traversed round,
Deserving both her master's care and love,
Ease and perpetual pasture now has found.

On August 23, 1783, James Maria Matra submitted to the coalition Government of Fox and Lord North, which was then in power a proposal for the colonisation of New South Wales. His appeal fell on deaf ears, but William Pitt, who assumed office on December 23, 1783, was more sympathetic, writing again to Evan Nepean in October, 1784, Matra says in respect to his project. "You will therefore do me a particular pleasure if to the great trouble you have already taken in pushing forward this business for me, you would be so obliging as to tell me if the Ministry have come to a decided resolution to reject the plan; or if there be any chance of its being entered on in the spring season." Matra had been in personal communication on the subject with Viscount Sydney, Home Secretary. This was the same Thomas Townshend to whom Goldsmith referred when he wrote the famous lines—

Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was such
We scarcely can praise it, or blame it too much;
Who, born for the universe, narrow'd his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind:
Tho' fraught with all learning, yet straining his throat,
To persuade Tommy Townshend to give him a vote.

Edmund was, of course, Edmund Burke, and "Tommy Townshend" was in March, 1783, raised to the peerage as Baron Sydney, of Chislehurst, and in June, 1789, became Viscount Sydney. Matra, in his paper, made repeated and emphatic reference to Sir Joseph Banks, who used his great personal influence in favour of the scheme, and at whose suggestion "Botany Bay" was selected as the field of operations when it was resolved to colonise New South Wales. Unfortunately Lord Howe, the great admiral, who was afterwards the hero of the "glorious first of June" victory over the French fleet off Ushant, in his capacity as First Lord of the Admiralty threw cold water on the scheme.

Matra next addressed Admiral Sir George Young, by whom the subject was brought prominently under the notice of Viscount Sydney.

INSTEAD OF AMERICA.

Matra's idea was that the proposed colony of New South Wales might in time atone for the loss of the American colonies, and might afford an asylum for the American colonies who had remained loyal and had suffered for their loyalty to the Crown during the war. These settlers might be expected to form the basis of the future poulation of New South Wales. The expense of founding a settlement was estimated at £3,000. It would be sufficient, Matra thought, in the first instance to dispatch two ships of the peace establishment with two companies of marines and about 20 artificers who are all the emigration require from the parent State. These men, it was suggested, could prepare for the reception of the intended settlers and could get a supply of live stock seed, and fruit trees from the Cape of Good Hope, From New Caledonia, Otaheite, and the neighbouring islands a new families could be procured with "as many women as may serve for the men left behind; and Sir Joseph Banks was of opinion 'that any number of useful inhabitants might be drawn from China." If New South Wales were settled Matra thought "there is also a prospect of considerably extending our woollen trade," and he added with the object of combining the argument that the mother country would be weakened by opening a channel for emigration, "It is more profitable that a part of our countrymen should go to a new abode where they may be useful to us, than to the American States." He further pointed out that in the event of war with Holland or Spain it would furnish England with a naval station of the greatest value. He was of opinion too that convicts might be transported to the new territory under much more favorable circumstances as regards expense and other practical considerations than to any other country and with far greater opportunities for their ultimate reformation. George Young, who gave such material help to Matra, it is explained, was not identical with Sir George Yonge (pronounced "Young"), Minister for War, who was present at the Executive Council meeting at which George III. presided. William Pitt being also in attendance, on December 15, 1786, when it was ordered that a second captain should be appointed to the "man-of-war that shall proceed with the transport vessels appointed to convey the convicts to Botany Bay." Captain Phillip was then appointed principal captain, and Captain Hunter second in command, with power to command in his absence.

THE PLAN ADOPTED.

The schemes elaborated by Matra and Sir George Young—as shown in the official history of New South Wales—were not adopted by the Government, but a comparison of the proposals submitted by Matra and Sir George Young with that adopted by Lord Sydney, all of which may be read on pages 423 to 435 of the first volume of Mr. G. B. Barton's "History of New South Wales from the Records," will show that there was a very strong family resemblance between them. The first paragraph of the Government scheme ran thus: "For effectually disposing of convicts and rendering their transportation reciprocally beneficial both to themselves and to the State, by the establishment of a colony in New South Wales, a country which by the fertility and salubrity of the climate connected with the remoteness of its situation (from whence it is hardly possible for persons to return without permission), seems peculiarly adapted to answer the views of the Government with respect to the providing a remedy for the evils likely to result from the late alarming and numerous increase of felons in this country, (England), and more particularly in the metropolis. In this same document the salary of Captain Phillip is fixed at £500, while the estimate of the cost of the clothing of each convict was set down at £2-19-6 a year. The total salary of the staff of the Governor, which included a Lieutenant-Governor, a commissary-general, a surgeon, and a chaplain, only reached £997 10. The Home Secretary rejected the idea to help the American loyalists to Australia. Mr. Barton remarks: The mean proportions which the scheme assumed in Sydney's hands should not blind us to the fact that it originated in a desire to establish free settlers in new colony under conditions which would enable them to turn to account the great natural resources of the country not only to their own benefit, but to that of the nation.

A SHARP CONTRAST.

No wonder that when South Australia was founded direct from England by free settlers of a character which made them ideal Empire-builders, the "Sydney Herald" of October 26, 1835, wrote:—"This new colony (South Australia) perfectly unshackled by prison discipline, by military governors and by immense civil and legal establishments and wholly independent and free, threatens to annihilate the other colonies. If it be successfully established the colony of New South Wales will probably become an inferior, subordinate, and subservient appendage to it. It may be predicted that no governor will be able to maintain New South Wales as a penal settlement, if Southern Australia is established as a free colony with a governor appointed by the Crown. It is easy to foresee that if the colony of Southern Australia, with its immense territory already open to emigrants, with free institutions and a cheap and popular Government, becomes firmly and extensively established, this convict colony of New South Wales will not long retain her present supremacy. She will speedily lose her importance, and perhaps become at last a provincial appendage to a younger, but a free, vigorous, and purely British sister. But we could be almost tempted to approve of this scheme if it destroyed the penal and convict character of New South Wales and gave us British institutions, which we cannot expect to receive, while the penal character continues attached to it." This outburst of indignant protest against the old regime suggests that the true date for the celebration of the foundation of a free and enlighened Australia should be December 28, rather than January 26. The same contrast is apparant in the speech of Sir James Stephen, permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies, who, at the farewell to South Australia's second Governor, Colonel Gawler, in London, said his Excellency and his brother colonists would not look back to "some assemblage of robbers," but "they would look back for their national character to a period of religion in his greatest purity, not in the purity of dumb solitude, but in the cordial, manly, straightforward attachment to time, virtue, and religion which must always be the characteristic of a great nation." These reflections suggest that Matra's name should be in some way perpetuated in Australian nomenclature.

THE FIRST EXPEDITION.

Lord Sydney, on August 18, 1786, (just half a century before South Australia was founded), announced to the Lords of the Treasury "his Majesty's pleasure that you do forthwith take such measures as may be necessary for providing a proper number of vessels for the conveyance of 750 convicts to Botany Bay, together with such provisions, necessaries, and implements for agriculture as may be necessary for their use after their arrival." It was not, however, until May 13, 1787, that "Captain Phillip, having hoisted his flag on board H. M. S. Sirius, as commodore of the squadron, gave the signal to weigh anchor, and the ships under his command, one after another spread their sails to the wind." They were accompanied by the frigate Hyæna, 24 guns "to see them clear of the Channel." The staff consisted of Captain Arthur Phillip, Governor-in-Chief; Major Robert Ross, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and Military Commandant; the chaplain, the Rev. Richard Johnson, Judge Advocate and Secretary to the Governor, David Collins, who subsequently founded Tasmania, and whose remains he buried in St. David's Cemetery, Hobart; Surveyor-General, Augustus Alt, Baron of Hesse Cassel Andrew Miller (commissioner of stores and provisions), Zechariah Clarke (assistant commissary), Henry Brewer, (provost marshal), and James Smith (peace officer). Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball was the commander of his Majesty's armed brig Supply. The surgeon-general was Dr. John White. The fleet consisted, in addition to the Sirius and the Supply, of the following ships:—

SHIPS OF THE FLEET.

Alexander, 452 tons, 30 seamen, 35 marines, 194 convicts.

Lady Penrhyo, 333 tons, 30 seamen, 30 officers of marines, 101 female convicts.

Charlotte, 335 tons, 30 seamen, 42 marines, 86 male and 20 female convicts.

Scarboro', 430 tons, 30 seamen, 44 marines, 205 male convicts.

Friedship, 274 tons, 25 seamen, 40 marines, 76 male and 21 female convicts.

Prince of Wales, 350 tons, 30 seamen, 20 marines, 2 male and 47 female convicts.

Fishburn, 378 tons, victualler and agent's ship, 22 men.

Golden Grove, 375 tons, victualler and agent's ship, 12 men.

Borradale, 275 tons, victualler and agent's ship, 22 men.

The Supply, armed tendership, was 170 tons, 8 guns, and 50 men. The Sirius had previously been the Berwick storeship, and her name was changed to Sirius from the bright star of the Southern Constellation. The Sirius was wrecked at Norfolk Island on March 170-90.

ARRIVAL AT BOTANY BAY.

The Supply, to which Captain Phillip had transferred his flag on November 25, when 10 leagues east of the Cape of Good Hope in hopes, by leaving the convoy, to gain sufficient time to examine the country round Botany Bay and fix on the most eligible situation for the colony before the transports arrived, did not prove as fast as was expected At the same time he ordered the agent for the transports in the Alexander to separate from the convoy with that ship, the Scarborough, and Friendship. The Supply encountered westerly winds, and did not see the coast of New South Wales until January 3. She did not arrive at Botany Bay until January 18, 1788. The Alexander, Scarborough, and Friendship arrived on January 19, and the Sirius, with the rest of the ships on January 20. On the voyage the vessels had touched at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe (June 8, 1787), at Rio de Janeiro (where they stayed from August 6 to September 4) and at Cape Town (where they remained from October 13 to November 12.). Shortly after landing at Botany Bay, Captain Phillip and Captain Hunter went in three boats to examine Port Jackson, "and had the satisfaction of finding the finest harbour in the world, in which a thousand sail of the line may ride with the most perfect security." He returned on the third day to Botany Bay and he writes on January 25:—"Seven days after I arrived in the Supply I sailed in her for Port Jack on leaving Captain Hunter to follow with the transports it then blowing too strong for them to work out of the bay. They joined me the next evening, and all the transports were moored in the cove. In the meanwhile, on January 24, the French ship Boussole and Australabe, carrying the expedition of La Perouse, appeared off Botany Bay, and they remained there from January 26 to March 10. La Perouse had sailed from France in 1785, and been to Santa Catterina, Chili, California, Kamschatko, Manila, the Sandwich and the Friendly Islands.

THE BRITISH FLAG HOISTED.

On the evening of January 26, 1788, Captain Phillip, with the party that had arrived with him from Botany Bay in the Supply the day before, "assembled at the point where they had first landed in the morning, and on which a flagstaff had been erected. There, with the Union Jack flying over their heads, he proposed several coasts—King George III., the Royal Family, and Success to the New Colony—which were duly honoured by the officers who stood round him, the ceremony concluding with several volleys from the marines. The day had been uncommonly fine and it concluded with the safe arrival of the Sirius and the other ships from Botany Bay—the voyage thus terminating with the same good fortune that had attended it so conspicuously from the beginning."

MISS GAUHAR JAN.

On Wednesday and Saturday next, this talented lady will give two farewell performances at the Framji Cowasji Hall. It is now nearly three months since she arrived from Calcutta; and as her concerts in "Maidania" by her talents and accomplishments gained for her a large following, these final performances should be well attended. She has just returned from Hyderabad, where she had the honour of performing before H. H. the Nizam, a privilege granted to few entertainers who visit the capital of the Deccan.

This being her farewell to Bombay, all admirers of Indian music should embrace the opportunity of hearing these concerts.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE THEOSOPHICAL ADOPTION CASE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

Sir,—As the case "Narayaniah vs. Mrs. Besant" lately decided in the High Court of Madras has been the means of making public a jumbled mass of disconnected details concerning "Occult" teachings, Superhuman Beings, Initiations, the reappearance of the Christ and abnormal human faculties, interlarded with opinions upon the unsavoury, but ever-present, sex-problem and accusations of disgusting criminal practices against a prominent member of the Theosophical Society; and as it would be idle to expect people in general to take the trouble of sorting out these details and of placing them in their proper relationship to one another and to the whole scheme of which they are fragments, I trust that you will permit me through your columns to state such facts known to me personally as may assist in preventing seriously unjust and erroneous opinions being formed in the public mind, concerning both the gentleman who was the real object of attack in this lawsuit and the Society with which he is so intimately associated.

I make this request not to air my own or anyone e'se's beliefs or opinions, but solely in the interest of that fairplay of which the public press must ever be the guardian when the reputation of an individual or of a community is dragged into the arena of public discussion.

In the present case there are two weighty reasons, why those sections of the public press which cater for the reputable members of society should grant facilities for the presentation of facts capable of easy verification and of conclusions based upon observation and uncoloured by personal prejudices. For, as public opinion is at present constituted, to allow statements affecting reputation and character, published in respectable journals, to pass unchallenged, implies their being probably true.

The first of these reasons is, that, because a gentleman, Mr Leadbeater, and a community, the Theosophical Society (including even that universally respected lady, Mrs. Besant, its president) have been greatly misrepresented by the garbled reports of the above-mentioned case and the letters from rabid opponents, which have been given very wide publicity in the press throughout India, every opportunity should be granted for defending the reputation and character of that gentleman and that community, which latter numbers among its members men and women of repute and standing in every country, and in this respect I would emphasize the fact that reputation and character have nothing to do with religious beliefs or private opinions but are always based upon the practical value to the human race of any particular unit, or group of units, in raising or lowering its general standard and in hastening or retarding its upward evolution.

The second reason is, that unless the true facts are given as wide a publicity as is being given to misrepresentations, great anxiety and apprehension will be raised in the minds of the relatives and friends of members of the Society, most especially in the case of the large number of ladies and gentlemen now residing at Adyar and of those who will presently come here (for many come and go every year). For as a rule, the relatives and friends of members know little or nothing of the Society or its work, but they have hitherto tolerated it as a body of harmless cranks who were at any rate respectable. Now, however, the position has been changed; all sorts of rumours are being circulated and the society, particularly as regards Adyar—its Headquarters, has been publicly besmirched, and one of its leading members is to-day being represented in the press as "a man declared by the High Court of Madras" to be an immoral person unfit to be associated with." It is easy to see how by a very slight twist in the wording of the following sentence, which occurs in the judgment lately delivered, enemies of the Society can make the above assertion with a certain substratum of plausibility—a half or twisted truth being the worst of all lies:—"Mr. Leadbeater admitted in his evidence that he had held, and even now holds, opinions which I need only describe as certainly immoral and such as to unfit him to be the tutor of boys, and, taken in conjunction with his professed power to detect the approach of impure thoughts, render him a highly dangerous associate for children."

Mr. Leadbeater's opinion, frankly stated in court as an academic one which he first learned when a member of a private organization within the priesthood of the Church of England, is briefly this: that in these cases where men are entirely unable to central sex-impulses, or where young men have fallen slaves to the vice so common among boys, and when every other remedy has been tried without success, then of two inevitable evils solitary vice is less harmful to the community than prostitution, as only one victim is involved instead of two, and further that by treating this matter strictly physiologically as a disease both a vicious habit inherited from boyhood and uncontrollable sex-passion can be ultimately got rid of by following certain advice. Mrs. Besant deems such advice highly dangerous, and it cannot be too often stated that, in deference to her wish Mr. Leadbeater has promised, and has kept that promise made some seven years ago, never to give it again—he had previously given it in a very few extreme cases to save youths from utter ruin.

When Mr. Justice Bakewell in his judgment criticised Mr. Leadbeater as quoted above, he was scarcely fair in publicly branding a man of whom he knew nothing, excepting an opinion held upon a difficult problem, as "unfit to be the tutor of boys" and "a highly dangerous associate for children." I know more than one judge of the same High Court who, from personal knowledge of the gentleman, holds the exactly opposite view as to his fitness to have charge of boys. But, unfortunately an opinion, however ill-founded, embodied in a judgment, carries an amount of weight and a prestige which is very difficult to counteract, and we can never expect to hear the last of the pronouncement quoted. As regards Mr. Leadbeater's "opinions", Mr. Justice Bakewell was hardly justified in using the term "immoral" in the absence of any expert medical testimony about an academic opinion upon such a momentous question as that of how to best combat the ruling vice of humanity. One might pertinently enquire which solution the learned judge would label a "moral opinion". Perhaps, when women join hands with men, and all cant, and hypocricy is put aside, we may get a solution to this vital problem of how to deal with sexual vice at the least cost to the welfare of the race, and surely the welfare of the race must be the only test of the "morality" or otherwise of any solution. Meanwhile let us suspend judgment and not label "immoral" the opinion of anyone who has the courage to question our "conventional" opinion, or at any rate let him who is without fault throw the first stone.

The fact that the plaintiff failed in the suit upon all the issues excepting the technical one of the custody of the boys (which will doubtless be the subject of an appeal) and was condemned to pay all the costs of the suit, has definitely cleared the good name of the elder boy as well as Mr. Leadbeater from the foul accusation made against them by a father whom the judgment describes as having "attempted to strengthen his case with lies."

Certain statements made on oath during the hearing of this case are without doubt the most startling ones ever recorded in a court of law; for example, Mrs. Besant swore that she had stood in the presence of the Supreme Director of Evolution on this earth, that she was consciously present at the "Initiation" of Krishnamurti at a certain place in Thibet, that she had every reason to believe that the Christ (or the Lord Maitreya as He is called in the East) would some years hence take the body of the disciple Krishnamurti as a vehicle for work among men as He took the body of the disciple Jesus 2,000 years ago, and that at a certain meeting in Benares the Christ had appeared and for a few minutes "overshadowed" His "Chosen One." Mr. Leadbeater swore to similar statements, and to additional ones to the effect that he had carried out investigations on Mars and Mercury, that he could see people's thoughts, and that he had been charged by certain superhuman beings a great many years ago with the duty of seeking out promising boys for spiritual work in the future. Several statements in their evidence also implied very constant communication with the "Inner Head" of the Society, generally called "The Masters."

While some few will deem the credibility of those who made those sworn statements sufficient to warrant serious investigation into the possibility of their being true, the majority must inevitably class them as "blasphemy" or "imposture" or "delusion." A few years will definitely prove Mrs. Besant and those others, who from personal knowledge vouch for the truth of her statements, to have been either self-deluded visionaries or to have been in truth fulfilling the functions of John the Baptist to the 20th century.

I am obliged to draw attention to these statements elicited in cross-examination—for they were not voluntarily made nor brought out by the "defence," because they furnish valuable aid, that might not otherwise have been available for publication, in any attempt to uphold the reputation and character of Mr. Leadbeater and, incidentally, of the Society that regards him as one of its "worthies." Mrs. Besant's reputation and character are, of course, too well known throughout the world to need any sort of vindication.

What I wish to establish (from actual facts) is this: that Mr. Leadbeater's daily life among his friends and associates is throughout consistent with his beliefs, with his professed abnormal powers, "and with his teachings; and that he stands for the highest morality, both in practice and by precept. His beliefs may be regarded as erroneous, his powers may be considered the illusions of a disordered brain, and some of his teachings may be classed as fantastic, but if his whole private life is consistent with and regulated by them, and if that life and those teachings be a source of inspiration to several thousands to live nobly and as useful units of the human family, then surely no one knowing these facts, despite a complete disagreement with his beliefs, would, unless blinded by violent prejudice, describe him as "immoral and unfit to be associated with."

Although I am not here concerned with the truth or otherwise of his experiences and beliefs, it is necessary for a clear understanding of his character that I should briefly summarize what he holds to be the "facts" upon which his life is based: I can then proceed to describe his daily life, and I think that the consistency between the "preaching" and the "precept" will be perfectly apparent.

Mr. Leadbeater claims that he is one of a Brotherhood of Initiates, in the higher grades of which there are certain supermen called the "Masters," that for a long time he has been the disciple of one of these Masters under whose guidance he has developed his spiritual faculties and serving whom is the joy and sole aim of his life that he has acquired abnormal faculties including the use, with full consciousness, of his non-physical bodies that he can travel at will in one or other of those bodies and converse with other beings, both human and superhuman and including the so-called "dead"; that Initiates generally meet out of the physical body; that the evolution of this earth is under the control of a Superhuman Being (living on it), who holds His authority direct from the Ruler of the Solar System; that there is a high official (whom men call the Christ, Jagadguru, or Lord Maitreya) in charge of the religions of the world; that he has seen and spoken to Him and knows that He is preparing to shortly come out again into the world of men and that in addition to his work in this world he has a vast amount of work in the invisible worlds particularly among the recently "dead" for whose helping and instruction he has been largely instrumental in organizing a band of students as "helpers" in this work. He asserts that as a result of this wider knowledge and these larger interests he is utterly indifferent to either praise or blame from men; for, he says, to do what one cannot help doing deserves no praise and that it is only ignorance which causes men to revile. Consequently he holds that it is a mere waste of time to attempt to defend himself against slander, for while men in general are so profoundly ignorant of the simplest facts of human evolution they cannot be expected to understand and must be forgiven as a child is forgiven when it gets into a temper over some trifle.

Such are his claims. I am not here concerned with their validity; nor does it matter, for the purpose of testifying to the personal character of one of this group of people claiming to be initiates, whether or not, the teachings be true or the experiences real. Such things are matters for discussion, not for blind faith or thoughtless rejection, by people who happen to be interested in them. Since, however, he will never attempt to defend himself, and since a large number of people are more or less affected by the widely published misrepresentations of his character, it remains for his friends to combat the false impressions, which cannot fail to have been made, by availing themselves of the courtesy of the Press through which alone they can reach a public already in possession of the misrepresentations.

To come now to his daily life among his associates, which is always the surest criterion of a man's general character, I will as tersely as possible state such facts, and such opinions formed by observation as distinct from theory, as are pertinent to the object of this letter.

I am no hero worshipper although I admire any one whose attributes are great and independent enough to break the awful monotony of human mediocrity. I am not a diciple of his, indeed as far as I know he has no disciples, and on some matters I do not at present see eye to eye with him, for instance when he terms tobacco-smoking an "obscene habit," but as a quite ordinary man who has knocked about the world to a very considerable extent, and as one who first met him some fifteen years ago, who has been for some time living at Adyar with him and to whom his daily life and most of his opinions are quite familiar, I unhesitatingly declare that Mr. Leadbeater is the purest lived and purest minded, the happiest and the gentlest, as well as the most scrupulously truthful and most one-pointedly devotional man I have ever met; and I consider that it would be an inestimable advantage for any boy to be fortunate enough to come under his care. "Has your paragon no faults, then?" may well be asked. No doubt he has, or he would not be a fellow-human being; but they are not the faults that his detractors would saddle him with, and I am only attempting here to combat "false imputations" not to analyse his character.

Mr. Leadbeater stands for absolute purity and has for very many years been a source of inspiration to pure living for thousands of men and women by both written and spoken exhortation and by the example of his own life. Although many have aspired to emulate his life, scarcely one has succeeded; for the standard of purity, devotion and gentleness that he puts forward is one difficult of attainment even for the really "good" person, let alone those of us who can lay no claim to saintship.

I know that he spends long hours making (or believing that he is making) minute and careful observations in superphysical states of matter, for which work he many years ago laboriously developed and got under control certain organs that are at present inactive in most of us (or deluded himself that he had done so).

I know that he lives in the simplest possible manner, that his personal wants are at an irreducible minimum and that he gives away any money that may come to him.

I know that he loathes adulation, interviews with strangers (except when help, physical or spiritual, is asked), social functions, addresses and receptions in his honour and that he detests any sort of "deification" of himself, holding that the development of the powers latent in every human being brings, as the result of a wider knowledge of the real facts of life, a realization of the essential unity of the human family, a sense of a greater responsibility towards those who have not yet that wider knowledge, and the power to see that every man is a far grander and nobler entity than he seems either to himself or to his friends who can only see the fraction of the whole that is at the moment manifesting through the physical body.

I know that, when relatives of "dead" people write requesting him to find and help the departed one in his new conditions, he is ever ready to search them out when sufficient clues are given and to give what help is possible (or to delude himself into believing that he is doing so.)

I know that he regards normal earthly life as most wearisome and only to be endured for the sake of helping others, and that, whenever not actually engaged in useful physical world-work he goes off (or deludes himself that he goes off) to one or other of the super-physical worlds, the glories of which he has so often tried to describe, utilizing for the purpose one or other of the subtler bodies which he has with long training got under control (or imagines that he has got under control).

I know that he works as nobody works, except Mrs. Besant, day after day from before sunrise to long after sunset helping to improve or assist humanity in one way or another; and this continuous service is given free, for he values neither money nor fame nor anything that earth can offer. He serves because he knows (or thinks he knows) the general scheme of human evolution, and because he is utterly devoted to his "Master" with Whom he is in constant communication (or imagines that he is).

Such is the character and daily life, as seen first hand, of a "man who is immoral and unfit to associate with!"

As concluding remarks let me say that neither Mrs. Besant nor Mr. Leadbeater is aware that I am addressing this letter to the Press and the latter will probably, when he knows of it, take me to task for wasting my time in writing it. But for the sake of truth and of the many thousands who cannot but be caused pain by the rumours circulated by interested parties and by the unfortunate misrepresentations published in the Press, I think that the evidence of "one who knows him" should be put before the public.

He may be "on the threshold of divinity" or he may be nearly as far from it as I am myself, of that I know nothing; but I do know that from the purely human aspect, and judge by ordinarily accepted standards, Mr. Leadbeater is a powerful and eminently desirable factor in the moulding of the character of the rising generation, and in influencing young people to become useful, virtuous and high-souled members of society.

He is said to be an Initiate of high degree, and he admitted in court that he has access to the presence of the Supreme Director of Evolution on our earth (can this be one of the "Thrones" of the Christian St. Paul?) Of these things I have, of course, no personal knowledge, but I have many times noted with what deep and genuine reverence he always mentions both that great official and the Christ. If, however, initiation means the unfoldment of qualities so apparent in Mrs. Besant and Mr. Leadbeater—self reliance joined with selflessness, wisdom with harmlessness, rigid personal purity with ready sympathy for the erring, expecting nothing and giving everything, being reviled and reviling not again taking praise and blame indifferently,—then God send us more Initiates to show us how to live as high-souled human beings. And if to be admitted into the presence of the Christ or of the Supreme Director of Evolution means that all thought of seeking aught for self is for ever annihilated, burnt up by the flame of devotion to Those Great Ones, and that to serve Them by serving humanity becomes, as they say, the only thing worth the doing, then well may we pray that more men and women may succeed in entering the presence of such Mighty Entities, or, if you prefer to have it so, in being self-deluded to that effect.—I am, etc.,

C. L. PEACOCKE,
Major, Reserve of Officers, late R. A.

Adyar, 23rd April, 1913.

A MISSING HOST.

A piece goods merchant of Bagalkote, named Narzah Mahomed Haji, came to Bombay a few days ago to make some purchases and on his way he became acquainted with a man named Abdul Rehman, who professed to be a hakim and a native of Bellary. Narzah Mahomed Haji was staying in Khoka Bazaar, where he one day received an invitation from the hakim to visit him at his place in Duncan road, which he accepted on the 17th instant. Incidentally the Haji, it appears, took with him a bag containing Rs. 1,010 in currency notes to the house of the hakim. After some conversation the Haji went for a bath, leaving his purse in the room: when he returned from his bath his host was missing and the money in the bag had also disappeared. It was afterwards found that the man had rented the room only the previous day.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:—

London, April 12.

The "Manchester Guardian" states:—"The Imperial Government is corresponding with the Commonwealth Government regarding the matter of locally controlled fleets. Despite the agreement of 1911, foreign Governments will not accord the Australian warships in either peace or war the privileges accorded to regular fighting ships unless they are part of one Imperial fleet. It is questionable how far the Commonwealth laws are enforceable beyond the three-miles limit."

Melbourne, April 13.

The cable message about the statement in the "Manchester Guardian" concerning the Australian fleet was brought yesterday under the notice of the Attorney-General. Mr. Hughes denied that a communication on the subject has been received from the Imperial Government. As far as the international law was concerned, he said the outside nations could take no cognisance of distinctions which might be recognised amongst the various dominions of the Empire. To the outside world the British fleet was one, and technically, the Commonwealth was as much part of Great Britain as Ireland, Scotland, or Wales was.

The naval authorities have received a cable message that the twelve hours' progressive trial of H. M. A. S. Sydney has proved satisfactory.

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS.

London April 13.

Mr. W. V. Osborne, in referring yesterday to the Trade Union Bill, asserted that it was not intended to reverse the judgment under which the Courts had decided that the unions were not entitled to employ their funds for the payment of Parliamentary salaries. Its object was to prevent the creation of a corrupt and tyrannical caucus, similar to the Trades Hall in Australia, under which trade unionists were compulsorily pledged to support any candidate dumped down in their constituency.

ESPIONAGE.

Vienna, April 13.

Two army lieutenants have been arrested on a charge of espionage. It has been discovered that many national secrets were recently revealed to a foreign power. Other arrests are expected.

BANK OFFICIAL MISSING.

London, April 13.

The newspapers report the disappearance of an official belonging to a great city bank, believed to be the Bank of England. He is said to have gone to South America. Hudson Bay bonds to the value of £3,500 have been stolen, and it is rumoured that other valuable securities are also missing, and loss running into five figures.

CLAIM TO BIG ESTATE.

London, April 13.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states: "Maurice Brodzky, formerly of Melbourne, has by cable message stopped the admistration of the estate (valued at £500,000) of the late Theodore Brodzky Dale. He states that he possesses a will bequeathing to him the whole of the estate belonging to Dale, who recently committed suicide.

FIRE IN A PRISON.

New York, April 13.

At Lansing, in Kansas, yesterday convicts set fire to the prison with the object of effecting their escape. The women criminals were driven frantic by the sight of the flames, and they had to be dragged out of their cells. Many of the convicts were injured before the fire was extinguished.

IN BRIEF.

Paris, April 13.

Charles Eugone Carbonneau, a Canadian, was arrested upon landing at Boulogne yesterday. He is charged with having secured £80,000 by swinding.

London, April 13.

Two armed burglars with £4,000 worth of jewellery in their possession were captured at Tonbridge yesterday.

New York, April 13.

An earthquake shock lasting for several seconds was felt in the south-east of Idaho yesterday.

London, April 12.

Heavy snow has fallen in the Midlands and the north-eastern counties, and also in the west of Scotland. Serious damage to the lambing has been caused, and railway traffic has been impeded.

Madrid, April 13.

By forging certain documents a Treasury clerk recently succeeded in embezzling £30,000.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 25th April, to 6 a.m. on the 26th April:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	31	24
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	121

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

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CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Intimation having been received of the outbreak of plague in Hongkong it has been declared an infected port.

About 3,000 agriculturalists from all parts of the N. W. F. Province attended on each day of the Agricultural show opened at Peshawar on the 15th instant.

A steamer of the Madaripur line was searched on Friday by a police Sub-Inspector in connection with an attempted dacoity at the town of Madaripur (District Faridpur)

The Consul for Japan is we believe expected to arrive in Simla on the 29th or 30th instant, and will occupy "Walsingham" which he has rented for the current season as the consulate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine Political Officer, with Sardar Ayub Khan, is to be appointed Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stratton now on leave.

A telegram to the "Zamindar" of Lahore states that a charter for a Muslim University at Medina Sharif is granted by the Ottoman Government, and Arabic is made a compulsory subject. Arabic is also made the court language throughout the Ottoman empire.

Drafts, additions, and amendments to the Punjab Factory rules published in the "Punjab Gazette" are concerned with the fencing of the line shaft or second motion in cotton jinning factories and the maintenance of sanitary conditions, and proper drainage in factories.

Captain E. G. Weldon, 8th Hussars, who made such a gallant attempt to save the life of Private Hague, of the same regiment, who was accidently drowned in the Goomti at Lucknow last October, has been awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society.

Reports which reach Burma from Yunnan, speak of the activity in military circles in Szechuan, the idea being to capture Hsiangcheng where the Tibetan tribesmen are gathered in strength. So far as can be ascertained there is no present intention on the part of the Yuin, the Military Governor of Szechuan, to attempt any invasion of Tibet itself.

Owing to the defective sanitary arrangements in Madras, the death-rate is said to have steadily increased during the last forty years. The existing drainage system consists of open side drains, masonry drains and pipe drains. The open drains are insanitary, the masonry drains are leaky and defective and the pipe drains are inefficient rendering the whole system a menace to the inhabitants.

Zemindars of the Agra Province propose forming themselves into an association similar to the British India Association or Talukdars of Oudh. They state that all other provinces of India possess their own central associations and their own press, but the landholders of Agra alone are without this machinery for the expression of their views and the betterment of their conditions.

At a meeting in Karachi on Friday of the board of directors of the Sind Light Railway, figures were produced that show that the revenue received this year has been nearly double that earned during the corresponding period of last year, and that the earnings have actually exceeded the eleven per cent. on the capital of the company. The board decided to recommend a dividend at the rate of only seven per cent. and to carry the balance forward.

According to the "Rubber World" the exhibition to be held in London next year is being organised for the purpose of displaying to visitors from all parts of the world, not only rubber, but all commercial products grown in tropical and sub-tropical countries. These are so seldom brought together on mutual ground where manufacturers and dealers from all parts of the world can meet and examine them, and discuss supplies with the representatives of Governments and producers, that the exhibition is almost certain to be a success.

The "Pioneer" understands that with a view to promoting the Boy Scouts movement in India a central council is likely to be formed, in addition to the provincial councils already existing or in course of formation. This should bring about co-ordination of effort and ensure greater success than has already been gained. Sir Robert Scallon is Chief Commissioner in India and Major-General Birdwood, Deputy Commissioner, and their strong interest in the movement has stimulated others to give assistance in forming branches at various centres.

As a compliment to the good work done by the First Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission (organised by the Hon. Dr. Suhrawardy and the Anjuman Ziaul Islam, Bombay), H. I. M. the Sultan has been graciously pleased to issue an Irade ordering the hill and the village of Omerli, where the Mission is located, to be named Hindustan Jebal (Mount India) and Hindustan Keuy (Indian village) respectively. The Irade further directs that the tent mosque of Dr. Mohammed Hussain, Chief Medical Officer of the Mission be converted into a permanent building.

A universal postal stamp for the British Empire is the latest suggestion to mark the unity of the mother country with the Overseas Dominions and the over-lordship of King George. What is proposed is that all postage stamps should be of one design, the only distinction being the name of the dominion or country issuing them, and of course, colouring and valuation. Needless to say a really artistic design is essential. The design of the present Indian stamp bearing King George's portrait is overdone and inartistic and a change would be welcomed.

At a meeting of the committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, a letter was read drawing attention to the frequency of thefts which occur on goods shipped from Home via Bombay stating that such cases appear to be especially frequent in the case of shipments made by the Anchor Line to Bombay and thence to Karachi by B. I. Steamers.—That other firms are also experiencing the same trouble and therefore suggesting that details be collected of all such cases of theft that have occurred recently with a view to take the matter up with the parties concerned. It was resolved as follows:—"The letter to be circulated among importing members of the Chamber with an enquiry whether they have suffered losses of a similar kind."

A letter to the Commissioners of the United Provinces is published in the "Gazette" indicating the lines on which Government is assisting in the passing of the octroi system of municipal taxation. Amongst twenty of the minor municipalities a non-recurring grant of Rs. 88,500 is being distributed, its purpose, briefly, being to provide a reserve by the help of which municipal boards can tide over the difficulties of the transition stage between the old and new systems of taxation. The grant is also intended to cover possible errors of estimation on the budgets of the first three years of the system.

It is proposed to celebrate, next cold weather, the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Indian Museum by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. A centenary committee has been appointed jointly by the Trustees of the Museum and the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal with His Excellency Lord Carmichael, the Governor of Bengal, as Chairman, and Sir Asutosh Mookerjee as Vice-Chairman. It has been decided that an official history of the Museum shall be published, a special centenary fund raised to improve the public galleries and a reception held in Calcutta, if possible, on the evening of February 2nd next, the actual anniversary of the letter written to the Society by Dr. Wallich, the well known botanist, on February 2nd, 1814, proposing the foundation of a museum in Calcutta. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has arranged to adress a public meeting on the subject in November next.

The inhabitants of Gobardanga, Gaipur, Khantura, and other villages bordering on the river Jamuna and the Bager Khal Canal have submitted a strong and urgent memorial to the Governor of Bengal, urging the necessity, primarily for sanitary reasons, of re-excavating the Bager Khal and Jamuna river and the construction of a lock and sluice at the Hooghly end of the Khal. They say that unless some effort is made to improve the tract, which was once prosperous and populous, it will lapse into unhealthy jungles devoid of habitation, and they conclude by saying that, if the suggested re-excavation is undertaken, they will gladly bear the taxation that will be considered necessary to achieve the suggested improvements.

The "Imperial Gazetteer" of 1908 says o Tavoy that tin is worked to a small extent about a ton, valued at Rs. 8,709, being exported yearly. A very different story is told now. Concessions for tin have been largely granted and though the industry is still in its infancy, 88 tons was the output last year. Maungmagan, a little fishing place, twelve miles west of Tavoy in the Bay of Bengal, is being extensively patronised as a holiday resort by the Tavoyards. This delectable little place will, if carefully looked after, make an ideal sea-side town, not only for the Tavoy folk, but also for the people from Rangoon from which it is only twenty-four hours run by boat.

Preaching at St. John's United Free Church, Leith, on his return from a mission tour in India, the Rev. David Reid said that one tolerably good test of the genuineness of a man's faith was his self-denial in giving and working for the cause of Christianity, and the scale of giving of the Indian put Scotsmen to utter shame. The total annual givings of Indian Christians amounted to £120,000, which meant 4s. per member. That was a truly generous contribution when one remembered that the average income of a family in the Indian Church was 7s. a month. More than half, some missionaries said three-quarters, of the new converts in India were won by the people themselves apart from any activity and persuasion of the missionaries or of the Indian force of miesion workers.

A correspondent writes from Nowshera:—A remarkable feat of endurance was recently performed at Nowshera by Bombardier J. Dixon, 89th Battery, R. F. A., who commenced swinging Indian Clubs (weighing 1 1-2 lbs each) at midnight on the 15th instant and continued to swing without a break for no less than 50 hours and 15 minutes. He had a hard struggle owing to the adverse weather conditions prevailing the temperature registering 106 in the shade, whilst dust storms also added to his discomfort. He was on his feet the whole time and averaged 168 revolutions a minute, remarkably fast time. In spite of the conditions he finished fairly fresh and is now prepared to meet anyone in India, but will not swing on the plains.

The question whether the pay of Army officers should be attached for debt has long been a burning one in India and "Turth", who had previously given the subject some attention and held that the pay of officers should not be attached, returns to the charge. "I have" our home contemporary writes, "received an interesting letter from a legal authority in India. He points out that the highest appellate courts are hopelessly at variance on the question whether the law permits these attachments of pay. In the Punjab, where the garrision exceeds the garrison of the whole of the rest of India and also in Madras, the courts have held that such attachments are legal. In Calcutta and Bombay a contrary view has been taken. It follows from this that the suggestion that disbursing officers should ignore attachment orders is likely to lead them into serious trouble in those provinces were the orders are held to be legal. The courts have laid down that when an attachment order is not carried out the Government is responsible to make good the amount to the decree-holder and in that event the disbursing officer would certainly be called over the coals in a disagreeable way. My correspondent mentions that the question of legislating on the subject is under the consideration of the Government of India. The need for putting an end to the existing divergence of judicial rulings in different provinces ought not to require much consideration. Nor ought there to be any doubt that the proper course is to abolish such attachment orders which are a source of much abuse and injustice.

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SCIENCE NOTES.

The electrolysis of lead salts produces peroxide of lead at the anode, and if deposited in films of varying thickness on polished plates beautiful colour effects are obtained. Gassiot's process involved the electrolysis of lead acetate and an anode of a highly polished steel plate. This was laid on the bottom of a basin and covered with a cardboard perforated or cut out in some design. On this was placed a copper cathode and a current from two or three cells run for ten or twenty minutes. The film of lead provide on the anode or steel plate displayed the most exquisite tints of the rainbow, due to the light reflected through the film from the polished steel beneath. The tints vary in reflected and transmitted light and are best seen at a window when a sheet of white paper is inclined over the plate.

Telephone apparatus is likely to be dangerous in mines where fire damp occurs, not from any sparking in the micropone, as this appears to be harmless, but from the electric bells which are needed for the telephones. While it is true that some types of electric bell are brought out which are inclosed in gas-proof boxes so that the sparks cannot cause an explosion, it appears that in practice it is a very dificult matter to keep the gas from entering. A European inventor, C. Feder, now designs an electric bell system so as to be entirely free from sparks, as be uses no moving contacts. For the current he makes use of a special magneto, fixing the armature and rotating the permanent magnets about it, and thus the armature has no commutator or other moving contacts, but the wires come directly off the coils. No sparks can therefore occur. For the electric bell he uses a polarized armature attracted by an alternating current magnet, this working on the line current which the magneto supplies, and no sparks are given.

Kiebitz finds that wireless waves can be received with surprisingly good results by using an antenna made up of wires stretched along at a short distance from the ground, mounting the receiving devices at the center of the antenna. For instance, upon a large flat area Belzing he stretched several wires between pairs of posts at about 3 feet from the ground. However, a combination is made by stretching one antenna from north to south, then a second from east to west so as to cross the first one at right angles and in the middle. He also ran a third antenna across the middle point and directed N E. and S W., that is at angles of 45 degrees. This latter antenna was about 1,000 feet long and lay in the direction of the Schonberg station (40 miles off) and also in the direction of the Eiffel tower, 500 miles away, and the German post of Swinemunde (140 miles.) In this way able to pick up these two German posts, as well as the Norddeich post, 250 miles distant. Signals could be heard very well from the Eiffel tower, and he concludes that an antenna of this length is equivalent to a vertical one of 40 feet height. Poldhu was also heard, and he could receive from Clifden and Glace Bay by using a 4,000 foot wire 3 feet from the ground

A few years ago Dr. Russel Wallace tried to show reasons for believing that this earth stood near the centre of the Universe. That Universe he drew as a kind of flattened disc, which from our standpoint we see as the Milky Way. His conclusions were disputed for two reasons. The visible stars may, perhaps, lie in a flattenad disc, like a quoit, or, perhaps, like a quoit twisted into a spiral, and the sun may be somewhere near the centre of this arrangment. On the other hand, there are equally plausible reasons for believing that some of the blurs of light we see in the sky may be vast spiral universes of stars, as great as or greater than the Milky Way itself, and lying far outside it. The second argument against his suggestion was that the sun does not stand still but moves at a rate which in a paltry thousand years would take it millions of miles from any given position. Consequently, if it was at the centre of the Universe when life first appeared on the earth, it must be very distant from that position now.

But Dr. Russel Wallace's arguments are very interesting, because they are typical of the two paths of thought by which the human mind approaches the problem of man's character and fate. By material standards man is unalterably insignificant in comparison with the vastness of the universe. But if he regards himself as the heir of life and of intelligence, it is possible for him, without presumption to think of all this vastness as subsidiary to his own destiny. It is possible for a simple reason—that nowhere in the visible universe to which hit vision or his intelligence can penetrate is there any evidence of a life comparable to his own. The contrary belief can, of course, be maintained, especially when that belief is put interrogatively. For what is simpler than to ask whether it is likely that in all the uncounted myriads of suns and their systems there should not exist conditions precisely similar to our own, or equally favourable for the development of life and intelligenee? But the answer to that question is similar to the answer which must be given when one asks wheches it will ever be possible for the chemist and the physicist to manufacture life. The answer depends on the character of one's own mind; and the distinction of mind exists whether the respondent is a chemist or a biologist or an astronomer.

Among astronomers those who hold to the belief in what we may call the rarity of life find one of their ablest pleader in Mr. E. Walter Maunder, of Greenwich Observatory. Mr. Maunder has long been known as one of the acutest antagonists of Mr. Perceival Lowell's theories of the existence of life on the planet Mars. That of course, is the test case. In the first place, Mars is a planet in which the conditions of temperature, light and seasons are not widely different from those on the earth. In the second place, it is the one planet of which the surface features can be examined closely by our greater telescopes. If it could be shown with a pronounced degree of likelihood that life, intellegent life, existed on Mars, the case for the universality of life as distinguished from its rarity, would be far on the way to being established, Mr. Lowell's speculations on the existence of life on this planet are in themselves so fascinating that they have almost attained to the eminence of a popular belief. But we must say at once that this belief is not shared by the majority of astronomers, and Mr. Maunder, who has often replied on behalf of the majority, has lately summed up anew the most cogent of the objections in a book published by the house of Harper in which he embraces the crucial instance in the larger question. "Are the planet inhabited ?"

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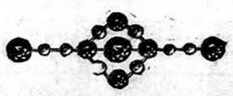

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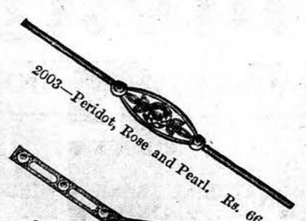

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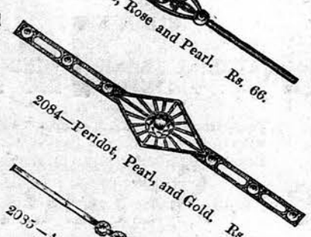

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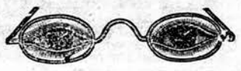

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